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Vaisakha 2, 1881 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP: (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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[*See cover page 3 also*

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 22, 1959/Vaisakha 2, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Maps Published in China and Russia

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*1960. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:** / **Shri Asar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that maps recently published in China and Russia show large chunks of our territory as part of their territories; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, sir; Instances of maps, published in China and Russia, depicting certain parts of Indian territory as parts of China, have come to our notice. The attention of these two Governments has already been drawn to the discrepancies.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon. Minister has said that the attention of the concerned Governments has been drawn to this matter. May I know what results have so far been achieved in this connection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as the Russian maps are concerned, I think they had merely taken those maps or copied them from the Chinese maps without probably going into the matter, and when we addressed them they said they would enquire into this—look into this.

So far as the Chinese maps are concerned, we are still in correspondence. As I have previously informed the House, their answer has been that "these are old maps and we are not sure of the exact border and we shall look into it and that the *status quo* should continue". That is not a very adequate answer, if I may say so, after so many years. We have pointed that out to them. I wrote to them again on the subject about a month or so ago, maybe a little more or a little less. We have not had any further reply from them.

Shri Asar: May I know whether any other Communist countries of eastern Europe have also published such a map?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not got all the maps. I cannot answer. They have not come to our notice. The Russian map was not published separately. It was part of a big atlas map that came to our notice.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is the Prime Minister aware that after he gave this House an explanation of the Chinese Government, recently new maps have been printed in about October, 1958, which contain the same encroachments as before?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not exactly know. I have not seen these new maps, but it may very well be so. As I said, I am in correspondence with the Chinese Government on the subject. If the hon. Member is referring to what might be called newspaper maps or magazine maps—

Shri Naushir Bharucha rose—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I mean is this. Inside a magazine, a page is given broadly, or, it may be regular cartographical maps.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The news which I had got from Kalimpong and Gangtok when I was there was that fresh maps have been published after the explanation of the hon Prime Minister

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that that has been going on. But what I was saying was that these are types of maps which appear in packs of magazines and others, not the regular atlas maps But that would not make any difference I merely wanted to know what type of maps he was referring to

Shri Dasappa: May I know if during the Kuomintang regime it was found that the Chinese maps drawn up then had included any part of our territory which does not belong to China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose they did I do not remember from personal knowledge, because the present Chinese Government's answer has always been that "we are reproducing the old maps".

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any dispute about any border territory or any kind of territory between China and India and, if not, why is it that some parts of India which are obviously in India have been shown as parts of China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to answer that question. We have discussed one or two minor frontier disputes which comprise tiny tracts of territory, maybe a mile this way or a mile that way, in the high mountains where nobody lives and those are pending We have discussed them and for the present no settlement has been arrived at. No other question has been raised for discussion, except that one sees this map, no other question has been raised that way.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these cartographical encroachment on our territory persist and these are periodically reproduced in the periodicals—*People's China*, October, 1954 issue, and in *China Pictorial*, July 1958 issue—and every time the explanation that the Chinese Government is giving to us is that this is the handiwork of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, may I know whether Government propose to demand a correction forthwith of these incorrect maps and at the same time demand the withdrawal of incorrect maps from circulation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is exactly what the Government has done and the reply has been that while these maps may be incorrect largely, but exactly what should be correct is the thing we want to go into before we change them Therefore, let the *status quo* continue as it is We cannot correct an incorrect thing by another incorrect thing I am putting the arguments that they have put forward

Shri C. D. Pande: Apart from the maps, because after all, the question of the maps is academic, may I know whether there are certain portions of land between India and Tibet where they are encroaching on the basis of these maps,—encroaching into our territory,—particularly in Taklakot which is near the border of Almora? At Taklakot they have come six miles this way, according to their map It is not a question of map alone They have actually encroached on our territory; six miles in one pass

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like to give a precise answer to such questions I would not like to venture to give an imprecise answer. Taklakot and another place—Hoti—have been places under argument and sometimes, according to our reports we have received, some Chinese have advanced a mile or two, maybe, in high mountains It is true We have been enquiring into it. The difficulty is that in the winter months most of these places are almost inaccessible,

and more inaccessible from our side than from the other side.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Ranga: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Then shall I allow the whole of the Question Hour for this question? I would suggest that hon. Members may have authentic copies of these maps and others—whatever they are able to get—and if it is necessary to have further elucidation, the hon. Prime Minister is willing to have a Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. You will permit me to say, with all respect, that I am not willing.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: There are 20 hon. Members getting up.

Shri Ranga: If the hon Prime Minister is not going to have a Half-an-hour discussion, let us have at least two or three minutes more in order to put some more questions on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in several papers alleging that the Chinese have claimed some 30,000 sq. m. of our territory and they have also disputed the Macmohan line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; I would suggest to hon. Members not to pay much attention to news items emanating sometimes from Hong Kong and sometimes from other odd places. We have had no such claim directly or indirectly made on us.

Shri Ranga: What is the usual procedure in regard to these matters in order to come to some kind of settlement between the two Governmnts It has been stated that the Chinese Government was pleading an excuse that these were all old maps. Have they got the latest maps? If they have got the latest maps at all, may I know whether have our diplomatic representative in China made any representations and also had any discussions in order to see that there would be some understanding between them and us in regard to this particular matter? There must be a periodical revision of their own maps If they are going to take umbrage behind the Chiang Kai-shek's maps, what is the present position in regard to our understanding with that Government about our boundaries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just ventured to say something which is more or less a reply to Mr. Ranga's question. I think the attitude taken up by the Chinese Government in this matter is not at all an adequate answer I cannot reply on their behalf I am merely pointing out, it is not a question of our ambassador raising the matter. I have raised it in personal letters myself continually, apart from the Embassy raising it.

श्री वाजपेयी अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चीन सरकार यह तर्क दे रही है कि यह मैप च्यागकाई शेक के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित किया गया था । क्या हमारी सरकार इस तर्क को स्वीकार करती है और अगर नहीं करती तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में चीन की सरकार को कोई फार्मल प्राटेस्ट भेजा गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered

Shri Vajpayee: I want to know whether a formal protest has been launched.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां जितने भी फार्मल तरीके से यह बात उठाई जा सकती थी यह बात उठाई गई है और कई दफे उठाई गई है और वह सिलसिला उठाने की अभी तक जारी है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister told us not to attach much importance to the news items appearing in the papers. May I know whether his attention has been drawn to a reference made by Mr. Chou En-lai in the Chinese National Assembly to the effect that boundaries between China and other countries are to be settled again peacefully. Does it mean and has it been enquired by our ambassador that they do not accept the Macmohan line as the border line between India and China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did see something, some kind of a report to that effect. What exactly it means, I cannot interpret that. We are actually corresponding on this issue with the Chinese Government I would like to wait for their answer before I interpret their meanings.

Carpet Industry

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*1961. **Shri Sabodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to survey the Carpet Industry in India;

(b) if so, what is the object of this survey; and

(c) when it will be undertaken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of this survey is to:—

(i) obtain a first hand knowledge of actual conditions of working in the industry;

(ii) devise suitable measures for putting the industry on a sound footing; and

(iii) formulate measures to increase export potentiality of the carpet industry.

(c) The survey is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to send a team of carpet manufacturers abroad to study the market in foreign countries and if so, when that team is leaving and which countries this team is going to visit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No special delegation or team is proposed to be sent. But whenever export teams are sent for general trade, we try to include representatives of as many industries as possible including the carpet industry.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Andhra Pradesh is also famous for carpets. Has Andhra been included in this survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; this survey will be specifically for the carpet industry; it is not a general survey.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What are the places to which this survey is extended in India—U.P., Andhra, and what other places?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The places will be mainly Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Banaras, Agra, Andhra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the drugget industry also is included in the scope of this survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We cannot have any carpet industry withou a survey of the drugget industry in Mysore.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the falling exports of carpets due to the indigenous producers not adopting the latest methods of technique, especially in regard to design, may I know what steps Government will take to bring home this fact to the indigenous producers and see that they adjust themselves to the needs of those countries to which we have to export our carpets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would first like to remove the impression, if there is any, that the export of carpets has actually sagged. It has increased from 1956 to 1957 by Rs. 29 lakhs; it is expected to increase by another Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs in 1958 when it is expected to reach Rs. 4½ crores. It is true that much more could be done than this. Therefore, we are trying to establish at Vinnamangalam a centre for carpet research. Another idea is to have a branch institute at Bhadohi for improving the varieties and designs.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Carpets are manufactured in many jails. Are all those jails included in the survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; all those are included.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कालीन की सनअत जो कि हमारे मुल्क में खास दर्जा रखती है और तमाम दुनिया में मशहूर है लेकिन कालीन के बनाने पर काफी वक्त सर्फ होता है और काफी दाम भी खर्च होते हैं उसका मियार गिर रहा है और कालीन के काम करने वाले काम छोड गये है इस सनअत को जिन्दा और बरकरार रखने के लिए हुकूमत क्या माली इमदाद दे रही है?

(شری اے - ایم - طاریق - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ قالین کی صنعت جو کہ ہمارے ملک میں خاص درجہ رکھتی ہے اور تمام دنیا میں مشہور ہے لیکن قالین کے بنانے پر کافی وقت خرچ ہوتا ہے اور کافی دام بھی خرچ ہوتے ہیں اس کا معیار گر رہا ہے اور قالین کے کام کرنے والے کام چھوڑ گئے ہیں اس صنعت کو زندہ رکھنے کے لئے حکومت کیا مالی امداد دے رہی ہے؟)

श्री मनुभाई शाह इस सनअत को. . . .

Mr Speaker: If any supplementary question exceeds five words, I am not going to allow it to be answered. Hon. Members must study the subject and then put the question in five words.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the hon. Member's query is concerned, we are very much alive to the development of the carpet industry. As I have pointed out, Jammu and Kashmir occupies a very important place in the survey, because. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the answer also is very long. The hon. Minister is anxious to give every kind of information to avoid supplementaries.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही कि इस बातका भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि हमारे जो कालीन विदेशों को भी भेजे जायें क्या इस प्रकार की भी कोई शिकायत आई है कि कुछ लोगों को जिन्होंने कि यह नमूने भेजे थे कालीनों के और उन पर जब आर्डर्स प्राप्त हुए . (अन्तर्बाधा)

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : दस से अधिक हो गये ।

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is this. Hon Members start with a preamble and end with a particular kind of suggestion; they do not ask for information If they ask directly for information, it can be done in five or six words and not more than that. But most of the time is taken away by the explanation and speech. Even Seth Govind Dasji must confine his question to a few words.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत क्या सरकार को मिली है कि जिस प्रकार के नमूने यहां से भेजे जाते है उस प्रकार का माल नहीं भेजा जाता है और उससे हमारे निर्यात का कुछ मामला घट रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह बहुत कम शिकायत आई है ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the factory in Meenamankalam, North Arcot, has started production and, if so, where from wool is being supplied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From Mysore and Madras. The centre has started functioning and in a few months' time it will work to full capacity.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that U.S.A., which is the main consuming country, wants different designs in different types and, if so, whether the survey committee has been necessitated by this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The survey committee is not specially meant for U.S.A. But it is true that among the prominent buyers U.S.A. is one, and we are trying to cater to their markets also.

Utensils Manufacturing Units of Jagadhri

*1962. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small-scale utensils manufacturing units of Jagadhri are faced with acute shortage of raw material;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the small manufacturers in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The basic raw materials of the utensil industry are Copper, Zinc and Aluminium. Adequate quantities of Copper and Zinc have been released to the small-scale utensils manufacturing units of Jagadhri. As regards Aluminium, the manufacturers concerned can obtain their requirements from the open market.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know whether any factory has been closed so far due to shortage of raw material?

Shri Manubhai Shah. Not to our knowledge.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the demand of Jagadhri manufacturing units have been met?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House and the hon. Member will be pleased to know that the highest allocation in the country to any single town is to Jagadhri.

सेठ अचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि आगरे में काफी बर्तन बनते हैं लेकिन उसको बहुत कम कोटा दिया गया है चार टन का भी कोटा नहीं दिया गया है?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will have to confine themselves to Jagadhri

Soil Testing Laboratory at Balehonnur

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*1963. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 331 on the 29th November, 1958 and state what progress has been made in regard to setting up a soil testing laboratory at the Coffee Research Station at Balehonnur?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The actual work at the Soil Testing Laboratory at Balehonnur was started in August, 1958. Soil samples from the experimental plots of the two Research Stations under the Coffee Board were collected first, for analysis to get a broad picture of the fertility status of the soils as against the fertilizers programmes advocated and demonstrated. The soil testing staff have collected so far 875 samples out of which 640 samples have been analysed. During the current month 350 samples have been received from planters' fields so far and another 700

samples are expected towards the end of the month.

The soil testing staff have contacted so far 1800 planters and explained to them the advantages of the soil testing service. The proper method of collection of samples was demonstrated to about 500 planters during the period. Wide publicity is being given so that the agriculturists may take advantage of the services offered by the Soil Testing Centre.

Shri Tangamani: On the previous occasion it was stated that ICAR is setting up 24 laboratories and one of them is the soil testing laboratory of the Coffee Board. May I know how many laboratories have been set up so far?

Shri Kanungo: The programme is to set up 24 laboratories for soil testing, out of which one is meant for location in Balehonnur which will cover the coffee plantations.

Shri Tangamani: What I wanted to know was how many laboratories have been set up. I know that one has been set up at Balehonnur.

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of it, because that is being done by the IARI. As this particular one is confined to the coffee area we have full information about it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many States, apart from the coffee planters, are utilising the services of the soil testing centre at Balehonnur?

Shri Kanungo: More than 700 samples have been tested. That centre is open for analysis of any soil anywhere for any crop.

Shri Tangamani: What I wanted to know was, apart from the coffee planters, how many agriculturists have utilized the services . . . . .

Shri Kanungo: I have given the figure as 700.

Shri Kanungo: I have given the figure 700. It will be difficult to say...

Shri Tangamani: 700 planters have applied. But how many have been tested?

Shri Kanungo: 700.

Shri Tangamani: What is stated in the statement is:

> "Wide publicity is being given so that the agriculturists may take advantage of the services offered by the Soil Testing Centre."

What I would like to know is, apart from the coffee planters, whether the agriculturists. . .

Mr. Speaker: I won't allow this question. Hon. Members have a knack of putting question. When once it is answered, they say "I wanted something else". I am not going to allow this.

Shri Tangamani: That is the question I put.

Mr. Speaker: He did not put that question. He only wanted to know how many States and how many persons have applied for soil testing. He did not make any distinction between planters and agriculturists.

Shri Warior: How many planters from Kerala have taken advantage of this institution?

Shri Kanungo: 700 samples have been analysed. I have not the breakup either crop-wise or area-wise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much help has been given by the TCM for the setting up of the laboratories?

Shri Kanungo: The TCM have provided the laboratory equipment. I have not the valuation with me. In any case, after three years the Government of India have to run it.

Rehabilitation of Indian Workers from Malaya

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*1965. {Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kayaparumal:
Shri P. G. Deshmukh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 28 on the 17th November, 1958 and state the steps taken to rehabilitate the Indian workers who have been repatriated from the Malayan Federation to India during 1958-59?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): In view of the position explained in part (a) of the reply to the question referred to by the Hon'ble Member, the question of rehabilitating the Indian repatriates from Malaya does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is a continuous process of Indian workers being turned out from Malaya or it was only an exceptional year in which they were turned out from Malaya?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not quite correct to talk about turning out. People have gone there from India on regular terms of service and when the terms expired the Malayan Government has to pay them the passage money etc. to come back; and they have come back. They have every right to send them back. They can retain them, if they so choose. We cannot object to that. When people go out of service it does not mean that we are responsible for rehabilitating them on their return. Of course, individual cases is a different matter, but, as a practice, it is totally undesirable.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that some shipping difficulties have been experienced by Indians who wanted to return to their homeland?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know anything about it.

Shri Tangamani: From January, 1958 to October, 1958, 2003 persons have been repatriated. May I know whether the number is increasing or is normal like the previous years?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is, in a sense, normal; that is to say, the condition was that they will be repatriated to India at the expense of the Malayan Government when they are old and indigent and are not working. That was one of the conditions when they went. The Malayan Government need not send them back; they can keep back or send. But we cannot object to their sending them back when that was a condition.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is much more than on the previous years; that is, whether it is normal or abnormal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not quite sure. The figure that he has given for 1958, 2003, is a correct figure. I have not got the previous figures.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the total number of workers repatriated uptil now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said, I have not the previous figures with me.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Malayan Government have fixed any quota for the repatriation of Indian workers?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: When the term of service is there in the agreements there is no question of any quota.

Third Five Year Plan

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*1966. {Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1197 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the method for preparing local plans in connection with the Third Five Year Plan has since been worked out;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether any amount is to be earmarked for the schemes from Block and Thana Unit Level?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Proposals on the subject are being drawn up with a view to further consultation with the State Governments. It is contemplated that block and village development plans will be prepared with the help of Block Committees, Panchayats and Co-operatives. These Plans will place special emphasis on agricultural production and on fuller use of manpower resources in rural areas.

(c) It is difficult to talk in terms of any specified amounts as conditions vary in different areas.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the views of the State Governments have been ascertained in this respect?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have not written to the State Governments. We propose to write to them by the end of the year, by which time the outline of the Third Five Year Plan is expected to be ready.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether it is not a fact that even at the stage of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan the idea was to consult the local areas and get the schemes from the districts and, later on, that idea was abandoned?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There was a proposal and the district committees were consulted. But when the Plan was being finalized some of the schemes had to be dropped. The local areas were certainly consulted during the preparation of Second Plan

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that more consideration is necessary at the district level and the block level in the preparation of the Plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are district development committees and block committees. We expect that these committees will be able to prepare the local plans.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: स्थानीय क्षेत्रों से जो रायें मंगायी जायेंगी वे सीधी केन्द्रीय सरकार को आयेंगी या राज्यों की सरकारों को जाकर और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन पर विचार होने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी जायेंगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : स्थानीय स्कीमें पहले प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास जायेंगी और उसके बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आयेंगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन जिला नियोजन समितियों या ब्लॉक एडवाइजरी कमेटियों से राय ली ही जायेगी या उनकी राय मानी भी जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वे स्कीम बनायेंगे लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में देखना होगा कि उन के स्थान के साधन क्या हैं और क्या वे स्कीम उन साधनों के उपयुक्त हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Third Plan is proposed to be on the basis of needs or of resources? If it is on the basis of resources, may I know whether Government propose to give an idea of the resources position to the local Plan framers?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Certainly the local planners will keep in mind the local resources also. They will also get assistance from the Plan as a whole. When the outline of the Third Plan is ready, then alone some idea of the resources of the local plans could be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: District Boards play a vital role in this Plan. May I know the reason why District Planning Boards' suggestions have not yet

been invited? They might have been dropped.

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have not yet written to the State Governments because the outline of the Third Plan is not yet ready. When it is ready, we will be writing to the State Governments.

श्री वाजपेयी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक तीसरी योजना के उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य अन्तिम रूप से निश्चित नहीं हो जाते हैं तब तक नीचे से योजना बनाने का काम कैसे आरम्भ हो सकता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) . एक माने में तो तीसरी योजना या किसी भी योजना से लक्ष्य मोटे तौर से सामने हैं। तफसील से करने में चारो तरफ से आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है। अगर कोई चीज—ऊपर से कोई न कोई लक्ष्य आप सामने न रखें तो नीचे से आप बढ़ नहीं सकते। अगर नीचे से आप बढ़ कर यह न मालूम करें कि कहां तक जा सकते हैं तो ऊपर का मामला हवाई रहता है। इसलिए चारो तरफ से उस पर गौर होना है और कुछ न कुछ अन्दाजा किया जाता है। उस अन्दाजे से फिर नीचे ऊपर चारो तरफ से बढ़ते हैं। फिर उस के बाद जो अन्दाजा सही हो तो वही करते हैं। इस तरह से बढ़ने की कोशिश की जाती है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know, in view of the recent statement of the hon. Prime Minister, what steps have been taken so far to discuss this Plan at village, block and district level?

Mr. Speaker: Any other steps other than that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In respect of the Third Plan?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not think so, though I am not quite sure about it, because at the present moment one part of the Plan, which is of the most vital importance, is being discussed everywhere, that is, food production, the organisation of the village panchayats, co-operatives and the like. That is the very first and the most basic step.

The other part of the Plan, that is, the industrial part, is not directly of so much interest to a village, naturally, except in regard to small matters, cottage industries and the like. That has to be discussed with State Governments and others.

Methanol Plant, Sindri

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*1967. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any German Reparation Methanol plant is lying at Sindri for the last 10 years;

(b) if so, what is the price of this plant and whether any Expert Committee has been appointed to suggest its utilisation;

(c) if so, when the Committee was appointed,

(d) whether it has submitted any report, and

(e) if so, the action taken on the report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

At the end of the Second World War, a Methanol plant which was in operation at the well-known factory of M|s Bodische Anilin & Soda Fabrik (B A S.F) at Oppau in Germany, was offered to India as part of the war reparation The Plant was dismantled and despatched to India during 1950-51 The equipment was taken to Sindri where it has been stored. Government of India have not paid any price for the plant but have incurred

an expenditure of about Rs. 7·5 lakhs on its transportation.

2. Between 1950—1955, Government of India examined various proposals for the utilization of this plant, but no final decisions were taken. In 1955 a Committee appointed by the Government inspected the equipment and recommended that the main pieces of the plant were in good condition and that, with proper repairs and rehabilitation and by procuring some new equipment, a plant could be set up for producing methanol and/or ammonia. Arrangements have been made to obtain a project report for setting up the plant from M/s B.A.S.F. and further action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the loss that the Government has incurred due to the delay?

Shri Satish Chandra: This plant was obtained free of cost. The only expenditure incurred was on transportation, that is, about Rs. 7·5 lakhs, and about Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs have been spent on its maintenance.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if Messrs. B.A.S.F. have been asked to submit their report within a certain period?

Shri Satish Chandra: It would not take much time. The engineers of the B.A.S.F. are already on the spot examining the plant. They will be able to produce a report shortly.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has there been any opposition on the part of Sindri Fertiliser factory in whose charge this plant is for its maintenance and has there been any proposal from any private party to hand it over to them for utilisation?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has never been a question of handing it over to a private party. Sindri has not been opposed as far as maintenance is concerned. Sindri has spent some amount over its maintenance and there is every possibility of the plant being utilised by Sindri itself.

Shri Tangamani: This plant was received from Germany as early as 1950-51. May I know as to why so much time has been taken for inviting Messrs. B.A.S.F. to send their project report?

Shri Satish Chandra: This plant was received as part of the reparations from Germany round about 1951-52. In 1950-51 it was offered to us and then its transportation took some time. This is a plant for the production of methanol, a chemical for which we did not have much demand and therefore it could not be utilised. As the demand is expected to rise now and it is estimated that in 1960-61, half the capacity of this plant can be utilised, we are thinking of putting it up.

प्रकाशक वित्तीय निगम

*१९६८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी प्रकाशक संघ का जो अधिवेशन कुछ समय पहले आगरा में हुआ था क्या उस के द्वारा पारित इस आशय के प्रस्ताव की प्रतिलिपि सरकार को मिल गई है कि सरकार प्रकाशकों को सहायता देने के लिये एक प्रकाशक वित्तीय निगम की स्थापना करे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मांग पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० च० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) . इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय शिक्षा मंत्रालय फिर किसी दिन देंगे ।

An Hon. Member: Also in English.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The question will be answered by the Minister of Education on a subsequent date.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह प्रश्न इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं था तो पहले ही क्यों नहीं इसे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को परिवर्तित कर दिया गया ताकि आज इस का उत्तर दे दिया जाता ?

Mr. Speaker: It was to be answered by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The hon. Minister of Education has agreed to answer this question and you, Sir, have also agreed to the transfer.

An Hon. Member: Today?

Shri A. C. Joshi: No, not today but on some other day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why then was it put on the Order Paper today?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is fresh notice required?

Mr. Speaker: I will examine the matter. But hon. Members must thank the hon. Parliamentary Secretary for saying that he has transferred it to the Education Ministry instead of saying, "I have nothing to do with it".

भारत सेवक समाज

*१६६६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज ने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में फरवरी, १६५६ तक गावों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने नेता पैदा किये ; और

(ख) उक्त कालावधि में भारत सेवक समाज पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 1.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सेवक समाज के द्वारा सरकार की नदी घाटी योजनाओं—कोसी, दामोदर वैली, भाखरा-नांगल—में किस हद तक सहायता मिली है और सरकार को इस से कितनी बचत हुई है ।

श्री ल०ना० मिश्र : भारत सेवक समाज से सभी नदी घाटी योजनाओं में सहायता नहीं ली गई है। कोसी चम्बल और नागार्जुन में ली गई है । भारत सेवक समाज का दावा है कि उस के जरिये से सरकारी कोष में काफ़ी बचत हुई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जिला स्तर पर भारत सेवक समाज एम० एस० एज० और एम० पीज० से किस मात्रा में सहयोग लेता है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र . माननीय सदस्यों को खबर है कि भारत सेवक समाज के सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय और जिला स्तर पर एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बना दी गई है, जिस में एम० एस० एज० और एम० पीज० भी जाते है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the accounts of Bharat Sevak Samaj have been audited with a view to find out whether some grants to that body have been properly utilised or not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In the first place, I would like to say that Bharat Sevak Samaj does not get any grant for organisational purposes. For specific programmes it gets money on specific conditions and it has to submit the accounts which are audited.

Shri Venkataraghbaiah: May I know whether any definite amounts have been apportioned to the N.E.S blocks and other community development areas for the Bharat Sevak Samaj to execute local works there?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of aid or grants so far given to Bharat Sevak Samaj up to March, 1959?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No grant has been given to Bharat Sevak Samaj. Bharat Sevak Samaj, like other social organisations, comes out with schemes and we give it grants for those schemes only.

Shri Panigrahi: What amount has been given?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: What is the amount that has been spent through the Bharat Sevak Samaj on this?

Mr. Speaker: That is what Shri Panigrahi asked.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have just now placed a statement before the House. I cannot give the total I will find out

Mr. Speaker: The amounts can be seen against each project Hon Members will total them up and find out.

Claims of Displaced Contractors

*1970. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had, after verification by the Pakistan Government, of claims filed in the Central Claims Organisation, obtained full and final receipts from contractors from Quetta (Baluchistan) for the refund of their security deposits;

(b) whether no payments have so far been made to the persons concerned; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to finalise the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Pakistan Government has admitted only one claim so far and rejected three

(c) The claims are being pursued with the Pakistan Government.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know how many such claims are pending?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: About Baluchistanis? The total number is 5? *We sent four claims to Pakistan.* They have accepted one and rejected three

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: By what time will this matter be finalised?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We do our best to persuade Pakistan to see our point of view in these matters. But, so far, we have not succeeded to an appreciable extent.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: In case the Pakistan Government does not admit such claims, will the Government of India meet these claims?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is very difficult for me to answer this question. The sums involved under various movable property claims, etc run into crores of rupees.

Maps Showing Polish Territory under Germany

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*1972. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the distribution in India of sumptuously printed maps (with texts) showing nearly one-third of the territory of the Polish People's Republic as allegedly "German territories",

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in the distribution of the aforesaid maps; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to prevent dissemination of propaganda regarding dismemberment of the territories of the friendly Polish Republic?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Some issues of these maps have come to the notice of the Government On examination it was discovered that each map contained a printed annotation in the text stating that the frontiers of Germany as shown in the map were the frontiers as they existed in 1937 It was learnt on inquiry that a certain quantity of these maps had been distributed by the Embassy of the Federal German Republic in New Delhi According to the information of the Government the Federal German Embassy are not proceeding with further distribution of these maps

(c) It is the normal practice of the Government to discourage any propaganda that is likely to prejudice India's friendly relations with other countries

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government propose to bring it to the notice of the nations of the world and also to that of the organisations functioning under their auspices that India is not going to allow her soil to be utilised as a honeycomb for such societies, secret or otherwise, for propagation of ill-will and at the same time, distortion of facts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is hardly any question, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Commonwealth Talks on Revival of International Tea Agreement

*1972. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement made in the House of Commons on the 12th March, 1959 by the President of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom to the effect that they would sympathetically consider a request from producers for arranging Commonwealth talks in regard to revival of International Tea Agreement; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India are considering this matter in consultation with the producers

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do the Government propose to agree to a bilateral agreement between India and Ceylon in the event of failure to make all the producing countries agree to an International agreement?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir Bilateral agreements will not serve any purpose

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the fact that the world production of tea has outstripped the world consumption of tea and the Indian common tea has been . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may make up his mind and put the question later on

Shri P. C. Borooah: common tea has been hard hit in the overseas market, do Government propose to reduce the heavy fiscal measures that have been imposed on Indian tea?

Shri Kanungo: At the moment, of course, there is a little higher supply than demand, particularly of the common tea varieties But, this may be temporary, because in the past, it has happened that demand has caught up. As far as fiscal measures

are concerned, recently, the Government have given adequate fiscal concessions.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that some initial efforts were made by the Indian Tea Association towards an agreement like the International Tea Agreement with Ceylon and those efforts have failed because of Ceylon's apathy and because of no response coming from Pakistan? If so, what steps do the Government propose to take to see that the international market for tea stabilises in favour of India?

Shri Kanungo: Efforts were made as far as the first part of the question is concerned The producers are discussing matters amongst themselves There have been certain favourable reactions and some unfavourable reactions Discussions are continued.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government has made an assessment as to whether our country has been affected in the world markets ever since we got out of the International Tea Agreement?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir Cessation of the International tea agreement as such has not affected the market But it has been one of the factors

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know why India got out of the International Tea Agreement?

Mr. Speaker: That is an old story

Shri Kanungo: Other members did not also want to continue

Barter Deal with U.S.A.

*1974. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into a barter deal with the Commodity Credit Corporation in the U.S.A. for the supply of 75,000 tons of Ferro-manganese; and

(b) whether the delivery of this 75,000 tons of Ferro-manganese has to be effected by the 31st December, 1959?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The quantity is about 75,000 tons. The delivery is to be effected by the 30th November, 1959, unless the period is extended by mutual agreement

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the price per ton for which Government has agreed to sell this ferro-manganese to the Commodity Credit Corporation in America?

Shri Kanungo: Sir, according to your ruling, the prices and details of individual contracts by the S T C are not disclosed

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what was the reason for including ferro-manganese in this barter deal? May I know whether India's ferro-manganese production has no outside market?

Shri Kanungo: Ferro-manganese production has been taken up recently. This is an opportunity to introduce it in the world market

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what would be the commodities bartered for this ferro-manganese?

Shri Kanungo: Wheat.

Shri Basappa: What are the different ports from which ferro-manganese is exported and in what quantities?

Shri Kanungo: Ferro-manganese production is only in three establishments and two will come It will be the nearest port from these establishments

Shri Panigrahi: What is the price prevailing in the U S A, Belgium and Canada for ferro-manganese?

Shri Kanungo: The prices vary from week to week

Shri Joachim Alva: In effecting delivery of these consignments, do the Government see that fair prices are given to the producers?

Shri Kanungo: Of course Otherwise, why should the producers sell?

Shri Morarka: May I know the quantity of wheat which we are likely to get in exchange for 75,000 tons of ferro-manganese?

Shri Kapungo: This is part of a packet deal which includes other commodities also.

Mr. Speaker: What is the quantity of wheat that we are likely to get?

Shri Kanungo: The total quantity of wheat that we are bargaining for is 4½ lakh tons. In exchange for it, there are various commodities including ferro-manganese.

Productivity Conference

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*1978. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the first Productivity Conference held at Tokyo; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Indian Delegation which took part in the said Conference?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. National Productivity Council of India was represented at the Conference.

(b) Yes, Sir

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कुछ बातचीत वहां हुई थी या नहीं हुई थी ? साथ ही साथ क्या कोई समझौता हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध में वहां हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें समझौता होने का सवाल नहीं था । हमारे देश के दो नुमाइंदें गये थे और हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोडक्टिविटी में क्या किया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में सब बातें उन्होंने विस्तार से बताई थीं । १५ और कंट्रीज भी वहां हाजिर थे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the specific items which were discussed and whether any agreed decisions were taken in this conference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main item discussed was the present state of affairs regarding productivity movement in all the Asian countries. The other item was how to intensify the productivity movement. The third item was whether the Asian Productivity Conference should be established on the lines of the European Productivity Association.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the participation of this delegation in this Conference has produced any productive results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Obviously. We came to know of the techniques available in other parts of the world and how we can benefit from the experience in other Asian countries.

Cardamom Board

*1978. **Shri R. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1595 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the demand from the Cardamom growers for the constitution of a Board on the lines of the Tea Board has been examined; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. The matter is still engaging the attention of Government. But, we hope to establish an Export Promotion Council very soon.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: I have received petitions from the planters requesting me to ask the Minister....

Mr Speaker: What is the question? The hon. Minister has said that there will be an Export Promotion Council. Has he got anything more to ask?

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know when the Board will be formed?

Shri Kanungo: A decision has been taken more or less and the actual implementation will take a little time: not more than a month.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what is the site selected for the location of this Board?

Shri Kanungo: It is still to be decided. Obviously it will be close to all spices, not only cardamom

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the long delay in the examination of this question, what steps will the Government take to expedite the matter?

Mr. Speaker: In a month He wants 15 days? The hon Minister said that they are going to establish it in a month What does the hon Member have in view? I am afraid he did not follow the answer

Shri R Narayanasamy: Where will it be located?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The question also has been answered

Shri Shivananjappa The hon Minister has talked about the setting up of the Export Promotion Council and not about the constitution of the Board

Shri Kanungo The Export Promotion Council has got what we might call a standard method of composition, and the composition of this will be according to that Of course, there are other problems about the cultural side of it, and they will be attended to by the State Governments, on the advice of the Export Promotion Council, and these items happen to be mainly export items

Shri Tangamani: On a prior occasion, referred to in this question, we were told that the production in 1957-58 was 1,400 tons, and 1,000 tons were exported and the value was Rs 2 72 crores I want to know

Mr Speaker: I would not allow that. That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Tangamani: In 1958-59 .

Mr. Speaker: This is only a demand for the constitution of a Board Anything can be brought in under this question. This question refers only to the demand from the cardamom growers for the constitution of a Board I am not going to allow details as to what happened last year and what has happened this year

Shri Tangamani: I want to know how much has been exported during the year 1958-59, and the value, because that will emphasise the need for this Board

Mr Speaker: Order, order That does not arise out of the main question, which relates only to the constitution of the board The hon Member is going into details of something else

Shri Tangamani: There is a reference to a previous question I have gone through the replies to the previous question

Mr. Speaker: I am very much surprised at the persistence of this hon Member With reference to a previous question, a particular portion has been taken up, and a question has been put here The previous question might have related to a hundred matters, but the one matter which has been taken notice of by the hon Member who has sponsored the question is when the Board is likely to be constituted. I have allowed a number of questions on this already The hon Member goes on persisting and tries to introduce many other things which are not relevant to the main question If he persists, I would not call him hereafter I cannot put up with this kind of persistence with respect to matters which are irrelevant Many things may be relevant otherwise, but not on this question

Shri Tangamani May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him sufficiently

Shri Tangamani: I may explain my position.

Mr Speaker. I have understood his position thoroughly

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that Thevaram in the Madurai district is an important centre for cardamom, may I know whether Government will take into consideration the feasibility of having the headquarters of the Board in that area?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Death of an Indian Official in Japan

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*1980. { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** **Shri Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death of Shri S. K. Bose on the 1st April, 1959, an official of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in his hotel in Toyasa City in Western Japan was due to any sabotage or suicide;

(b) whether any probe or investigation was conducted in Japan and if so, the results thereof;

(c) was he suffering from any ailment previously; and

(d) where was his body cremated?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The initial report received from the Embassy stated that the Police had come to the conclusion, based on the opinion given by the Doctor of the Local Red Cross Hospital, that Shri Bose, who was reported to be suffering from fits of chronic asthma died of an acute heart attack. Further investigations after the *post-mortem* examination are, however, in progress and a detailed report is still awaited.

(c) No information has been received about his previous ailments. Enquiries are, however, being made.

(d) His body was cremated at the Toyama City Crematorium.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that on many an occasion, this hotel in Toyasa City has been notorious for these mysterious deaths?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information about it.

Newspapers

*1981. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure was laid down for enlisting the co-operation of the State authorities in the collection of statistics relating to newspapers;

(b) whether there was any improvement in the collection of statistics about newspapers; and

(c) if so, the number of newspapers about which further information was made available?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) No formal set of rules has been laid down for collaboration with the State authorities in the collection of statistics. But there is full co-operation between the Registrar and the State authorities. The work taken up by the Registrar is new and it will take a little time more before the work of registration stabilises.

(b) and (c). There has been a definite improvement in the collection of statistics and the report of the Registrar for the year ending 31st December, 1958, which will *inter alia* contain the details of this information, is under preparation. A copy will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that statistics regarding a large number of newspapers are not readily available because the papers have failed to submit their returns, and if so, what steps are being taken to compel these papers to submit their returns?

Shri A. C. Joshi: The State Governments have been asked to collect the necessary information through their district magistrates.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Have the States set up any machinery to collect these figures, and if so, what are those States, and what is the machinery?

Shri A. C. Joshi: My information is that the district magistrates in the States collect this information and forward it onward through the State Governments to the Registrar of Newspapers.

Closure of Textile Mills in Bombay State

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*1982. { Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Goray:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that four cotton mills in the Vidarbha Division of the State of Bombay, Model Mills of Nagpur, Vidarbha Mills of Achalpur, Bansilal Abirchand Mills of Hinganghat and the Badnera Cotton Mills have been closed from the 1st April, and consequently more than ten thousand labourers have been thrown out of employment;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far or propose to take with a view to put an end of the serious situation created by this large scale unemployment; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the management of the mill and take over under their management, those mills which may be found to have been mismanaged under section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 2.]

(c) No action for investigation under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 seems to be called for in respect of Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Badnera and Bansilal Abirchand Mills, Hinganghat. As regards the other two Mills, appropriate action will be taken in the light of the circumstances in each case after the preliminaries are over.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware that on 18th April, there was a large crowd of these labourers assembled at the railway station, and they proceeded to obstruct the Grand Trunk Express?

Shri Kanungo: I have read something about it in the newspapers.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is the hon. Minister aware of the urgency of the thing and also of the gravity of it?

Shri Kanungo: This is very urgent, and therefore, we are taking steps.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will he take steps as early as possible to bring about a solution?

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is the hon. Minister also aware that on those days the hon. Prime Minister was going to visit these tracts, and this position created by these labourers was a matter which created a good deal of tension and made more difficult the question of security?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I might inform the hon. Member that action has already been started. The Textile Commissioner and his organisation have already started, or they have decided to start a survey, and they are contacting the millowners

Shri Tangamani: One of the four mills that have been closed is the Model Mills, Nagpur. That mill closed on 6th April, 1959, and the number of workers involved is 7,080. This demonstration was by those workers. May I know whether this closure is to be there for these two months only and since because the Textile Commissioner has concluded his inquiry may I know when this particular big unit will be reopened, because the agitation is only on this particular mill?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not quite follow the question.

Shri Tangamani: The main agitation was about this Model Mills

Mr. Speaker: When will this particular mill be reopened? That is the question. The rest are arguments.

Shri Tangamani: They said that this was going to remain closed for two months.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member leave all that alone He should only ask a question. The question hour should not be utilised to make a speech regarding that particular matter When is this mill likely to be reopened? That is the question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has been closed for two months, but we think it would be possible to restart this mill, and within this period, and as early as possible, we shall try to do our best and we shall give whatever help is possible and see that this mill is reopened The Textile Commissioner is already going into the matter

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister during his visit to Nagpur recently assured the workers of the Model Mills that when he returned back to Delhi, he would be discussing the matter with the Labour Minister, and if so what has happened thereafter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When I was in Nagpur, or rather in Wardha, I received two deputations in regard to the closure of these mills, and they gave me memoranda All I could tell them was that I felt that the situation demanded as early action as possible, because, of course, large numbers of people were involved, and because very grave charges were made against the owners who had closed down the mills And from that point of view, from the point of view of the workers as well as the effective investigation of those charges, early action should be taken I said that I would communicate immediately with the Labour Minister which I did on my return. Immediately I sent those memoranda and wrote to the Labour Minister.

Shri M B. Thakore: May I know the decision taken by the Government regarding the closure of the cotton mill in Gujarat?

Mr. Speaker: This does not refer to it This is about Nagpur.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I may add about this particular mill, that we have received a communication only today from the Bombay Government. They have said that they propose to take it over. We are considering this matter today, this afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, in a meeting of the National Industrial Corporation

Short Notice Questions

12 hrs.

Pakistanis Trespass into Indian Territory

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S.N.Q. No. 27. **Shri Assar:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P C. Borooah:
Shri Barman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 300 armed Pakistani Nationals trespassed into Indian territory on the 10th April, 1959 in Baragoraljhar under the Dinhata Police Station in Cooch-Behar;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have damaged and looted property, burnt houses and assaulted Indian nationals;

(c) if so, the total amount of property damaged, the total number of houses burnt, total amount of property looted and number of persons injured and dead;

(d) whether Government have taken any action; and

(e) if so what?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). On the 10th April, 1959, at about 1400 hrs a band of 250 Pakistani nationals armed with swords, daggers and other weapons trespassed into Indian territory and

raided the Indian village of Baragarel Jhara. JL No. 570, P.S. Dinhata, District Cooch-Behar. The Pakistanis after setting fire to 11 houses forcibly took away 36 head of cattle. During the course of resistence offered by the villagers one Indian national, Chandra Mohan Barman, was seriously injured and later succumbed to his injuries.

The details of property damaged are awaited.

(d) and (e). The Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar immediately got into touch with his opposite number in East Pakistan as a result of which Pakistani authorities agreed to return 23 heads of cattle which they said they had been able to trace and promised to return the others as soon as traced. It was also agreed that people should not congregate on the border to create mischief and that a joint survey of the actual damage caused to property and houses along the border be held on 20th April.

The Government of India have lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan about this raid and have reserved the right to claim compensation for loss of life and property.

The latest message from the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar, says that the situation is peaceful and there have been no further incidents.

Shri Assar: May I know whether any reply to the note of protest lodged with the Pakistan Government has been received; if so, the nature thereof?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no knowledge of any reply to it

Shri Assar: The hon. Prime Minister, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, stated that military has been put in charge of the eastern frontier. May I know what exactly is meant? Are we to understand that the border is to be guarded by the Army, and the State Government will not be directly responsible?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What I meant is that the charge or responsibility is given to the military. They may take such steps as are necessary either themselves or through the police. Normally, no border is guarded, every yard of it is not guarded by armed forces, but they are placed in more or less numbers at various points, so that the responsibility is with the Army, and when they so decide they put forces in one particular place or add to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous adjournment motion, the hon. Deputy Minister gave the same reply as she has given today. May I know whether any more facts were available, and whether reports have also been received, and what was the quantity of actual loss? That is what I want to know.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is given in the original answer. As for repeating the same thing, the facts that I gave at that time were the same. They were facts which were got from authoritative sources. Therefore, we cannot change the facts in order to suit the convenience of the hon Member

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether there is any additional information.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The additional information is that 23 head of cattle has been traced, and more cattle are being traced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the loss, what is the compensation we have claimed from them? That I want to know.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Details of the property damaged are awaited and as soon as we get the actual facts, we will claim compensation.

Shri Vajpayee: It has been stated that the Pakistani nationals who trespassed into our territory were armed Does it mean that the Pakistani authorities have freely distributed arms to their citizens in border regions, and if so, does the Govern-

ment propose any similar counter measures?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the answer to this question is concerned, the type of arms mentioned is swords, daggers and the like. These are not normally distributed by any Government. People possess them or make them themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that a crowd of 250 armed Pakistani nationals entered into our country in a gay cavalier spirit of course, and caused damage to our life and property, may I know what is the depth in our territory that they reached firstly; secondly, what is the time it took for this act of vandalism; and thirdly....

Mr. Speaker: No, no Only one question, the first question.

Shri Hem Barua: I will omit the word "vandalism". Thirdly, what is the time-lag between the incident and the arrival of the police on the spot?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer the second question and third question, only the first question.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: What is the first quesiton?

Mr. Speaker: By the time we come to the third question, we forget the first question.

There is no meaning in spinning this. I will not allow three questions

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know the depth of our territory which they had reached. That is a very simple question, and every intelligent man would put that.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he add two more questions? The hon. Member creates confusion. Why did he ask three questions?

Shri Hem Barua: There was one sentence only.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The period of the raid lasted for about 20 minutes, and the place of occurrence of the incident is 15 miles from the Police Station Dinhata, 7 miles from B.O.P. Magirhat and 4 miles from Dighltari border anti-dacoity centre. At the time of the raid, the strength of police station consisted of 5 officers, 15 constables and the B.O.P. one officer and 13 men, while the anti-dacoity centre had only seven men Because the incident took place far away from these places, naturally the aid could not be sent at once

Shri Hem Barua: She has answered two of my questions. The third question is about the time involved in the raid.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said it was 20 minutes.

Shri Barman: Are we to understand that the nearest police or border protection force was as far as four miles distant from the border, that they could not render any help though the raiders burnt eleven houses and did so many other things? Are there no protection forces, no pickets, near about the border?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has already been said that we do not have police stations all along the border. They are at intervals.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it was Id Day and whether it had an effect on their psychology?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since claiming compensation from Pakistan will be a difficult job, may I know whether the Government of India will give some compensation or financial aid to those whose Houses have been looted and burnt?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is, as far as one can make out, a normal case of dacoity. Suppose there is a dacoity.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Dacoity by foreigners.

Shri Hem Barua: Committed on the border on the Id day.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If that dacoity had taken place within the territory of the country it would have been taken as a dacoity. It is not, I think, correct in this particular case—other cases may be different—to connect it with Government in any way. They came and lifted cattle and had gone away. Some of the cattle has been recovered and we have told them that we are claiming compensation from the other Government.

Indian Consul-General in Lhasa

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S.N.Q. No. 28. { **Shri S. A Mehdi:** / **Shri Nath Pai:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Consul General in Lhasa was subjected to restrictions regarding his movements since the current unrest in Tibet;

(b) if so, nature of these restrictions; and

(c) whether these restrictions are still in operation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c) For some days after fighting broke out in Lhasa on the 20th March it was impossible for the Consul-General and his staff to go out of the premises of the Consulate General. The Vice-Director of the Foreign Bureau told the Consul-General that in their own interest, except for very essential work the personnel of the Consulate General should not leave their premises. Chinese troops who were posted just outside the premises did not allow any person to go out of the premises or come in. When the Consul-General wished to go out on the 20th March to see the Indian nationals and send some members of his staff to the market, the Chinese guards informed him that they had to take up the matter with the Foreign Bureau. The Consul-General found it difficult even to send a letter to the Foreign Bureau. Two or three days later, he was told by the guard that persons who were in possession of identity cards with photographs endorsed by the Foreign Bureau would be allowed to leave the premises. On or about the 8th April the Chinese Foreign Bureau returned the identity cards sent to them for endorsement and thereafter difficulties about the movement of the staff disappeared. The Consul-General was informed by the Foreign Bureau on April 11 that only cars with special permits of the Military Control Commission could be used. He would be provided with a car by the Control Commission whenever he required one. On the 17th the Foreign Bureau informed the Consul-General that he could use the Consulate car without any special permit and that the staff of the Consulate-General also could leave the premises without showing their identity cards or passports of the guards. Since then all restrictions appear to have been removed.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Is it a fact that even wireless connection was cut off for some time after that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that our Mission in Lhasa was virtually under house arrest in those days?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir; that would not be correct. The facts indicate that conditions were such in Lhasa, if I may say so, that for some time it was not completely under the control of the Chinese authorities. As soon as they came more or less under their control, they permitted the staff of the Consulate to go out; but, not during the period when presumably the conditions were not wholly under their control.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय जो हमारे कौंसुलेट जनरल पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिये गये हैं तो क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि वह केवल ल्हासा नगर में ही बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के

घूम सकते हैं या सारे तिब्बत में दौरा कर सकते हैं ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : बिलफ़ेल यह तो खाली ल्हासा नगर का सवाल था। अब और जगहो पर तो जाना मैं समझता हूं कि उनके लिए कठिन होगा।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I just want to say . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may ask and not say.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I ask a question. I say we have enemies on the West; we have enemies on the East. Is it proper to create more enemies in the North? We are friendly to Tibet; but we should not say things that annoy China. That is what I say. Is it proper?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Handloom Cloth

***1964. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of Handloom Cloth now produced is estimated to be (i) Calendered, and (ii) Pre-shrunk; and

(b) the steps taken, if any, by the Handloom Board to help calendering and pre-shrinking of handloom fabrics?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Information is not available.

(b) Financial assistance is being given to cooperative societies for setting up calendering and finishing plants. A proposal for setting up a central plant for sanforizing, calendering and dyeing is also under consideration.

Small-scale Industries at Chandigarh

***1971. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that help was sought by the Punjab Government to establish small-scale industries at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the nature of the help sought and the decision of the Government of India thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No scheme for the establishment of small-scale industries at Chandigarh has so far been received from the Government of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay

***1976 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment and Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent upto the 28th February, 1959 for the construction of 300-bed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Bombay;

(b) the progress so far made in the construction of the building;

(c) whether equipment for the hospital has since been ordered; and

(d) if so, the value thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) (i) Cost of land borne by the Government of Bombay. — Rs. 11·05 Lakhs.

(ii) Expenditure incurred by the Board of Management of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital on development of land, establishment etc. — Rs. 1·14 Lakhs.

(b) Construction work has been started and 40 columns already erected to the height of about 15 feet

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पटसन की मिलें

*१९७७. श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर जोगबनी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट दो पटसन की मिलें है ;

(ख) क्या इन मिलो मे तैयार किया गया माल भारत लाया जाता है और उस पर कर नही लगाया जाता , और

(ग) यदि हा तो इसके कारण क्या है और भारत की पटसन मिलों के उत्पादन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पडता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) इन मिलो में तैयार किये गये माल का एक भाग विदेशो को निर्यात किया जाता है और वहा भेजने के लिए इस माल को भारत में से होकर ले जाना पडता है। इस पर कोई आयात शुल्क नही लिया जाता।

(ग) व्यावहारिक और व्यापारिक कारणो की वजह से बिना शुल्क लिये माल आने दिया जाता है। इस सीमित निर्यात का भारत की पटसन मिलो के उत्पादन पर कोई प्रभाव नही पडता।

Export of Raw Jute

*1979. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has resumed export of raw jute,

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the number of consignments and the quantity in bales of raw jute exported up-to-date

(d) whether the export has been made by private parties or by the State Trading Corporation;

(e) the quantity of jute for which permission has been given for export during the current financial year; and

(f) the extent to which the export of raw jute has been able to stimulate internal prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 21st January, 1959. 1st shipment made on 4th April, 1959.

(c) Ninety-five contracts for a total of 23,500 bales (400 lb. each) out of which 10,000 have been actually shipped and documents for another 5,000 passed.

(d) By established balers on behalf of the S T.C

(e) Fifty thousand bales during current jute season

(f) Prices rose by a half to one rupee per maund for Assam Bottoms in Calcutta

Bank Award

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*1983. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Keshava:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment and Planning** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficult situation that has been created after the expiry of the Bank Award in March, 1959; and

(b) the steps Government contemplate to take to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Representatives of the All India Bank Employees' Association and the All India Bank Employees' Federation, the two organisations representing the Bank employees, met the Labour

Minister on 20-3-1959 to discuss the situation arising out of the expiry of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act. The Association representatives promised to communicate the views after consulting their managing committee regarding the various issues discussed at the meeting. On being reminded, the Association has replied that its managing committee has not yet met.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

*1984. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 357 on the 29th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of textile mill owners that new owners who wanted to restart closed establishments should be exempted from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Act for some time; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Refrigerators

*1985. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company has approached Government for sanction to set up a plant for the manufacture of refrigerators in India;

(b) if so, what is the name of the company; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Swedish firm has made an application for a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of an undertaking for the manufacture of absorption type cooling units to be fitted into refrigerators that are being manufactured at present by an Indian Company (with imported cooling units). The scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Elections in Pondicherry

*1986. Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm date has been fixed for elections in Pondicherry for the Assembly; and

(b) if so, when the elections are to be held?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Elections to the Representative Assembly in Pondicherry will be held in the secnd half of July, 1959. The exact dates on which the different constituencies are to go to the polls will be announced, in due course, by the Chief Commissioner.

Displaced Persons Claims

*1987. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 858 on the 11th December, 1958 and state what steps have since been taken to get the rest of the Jamabandis from Pakistan to verify the claims of the displaced persons and confer permanent rights on them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A delegation headed by the Financial Commissioner (Dev) Punjab visited Karachi in February, 1959 to obtain the remaining Jamabandis. As a result of this visit, 250 Jamabandis have been received. Efforts are being made to get the remainder.

Legislation for National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

*1988. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the question of undertaking legislative measures for fully implementing the programme of National Apprenticeship Training Scheme has since been completed;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the examination is likely to conclude?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) By the end of the year

Pakistani Press Propaganda Against India

*1989. **Shri P. C Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to recent Press Propaganda against India in Pakistan coinciding with the visit of the United Nations Secretary-General to this sub-continent; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to draw attention of the Pakistan Government and to counter-act the false propaganda?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Government of Pakistan and the Press in that country gave a great deal of publicity to an incident which had never taken place. It was alleged that on March 16 last Indian troops crossed the cease-fire line, surrounded a village in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and forcibly took away a constable of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. The Government of Pakistan lodged a complaint with the U.N. Chief Military Observer and a strong protest with India's High Commissioner in Karachi. The Chief Military Observer who investigated the complaint has given an award of No Violation against, India and has further held that the constable of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir was apprehended not in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir but on the Indian side of the cease-fire line.

(b) Government did not consider it necessary to take any steps in this matter. Propaganda discredits itself and in this case the exposure has been complete

Goa

*No 1990. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil.
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. C. Sen:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Goray:
Shri S A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in newspapers to the effect that the Pakistan Government have recognised Goa as a province of Portugal; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes. The particular news item does not appear to be quite correct. The Pakistan-Protugal Trade Agreement was signed in June 1958 and was relased to the press on the 4th April 1959. There is no mention of Goa in this agreement. Reference is, however, made to the territories of Portugal as including the Continent, adjacent islands and Overseas Provinces.

(b) This is a matter between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Portugal. The Government of India do not propose to discuss the Trade Agreement between these two other Governments.

Violation of Jammu and Kashmir Border by Pakistanis

*No. 1991. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan troops oppened fire with automatic weapons in forward areas in the Kashmir Valley on the 10th, 25th and 26th of March, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hand-grenades were used by the Pakistani troops;

(c) if so, the extent of loss to life and property;

(d) whether Government of India have informed the United Nations' Observers about these incidents;

(e) if so, their reactions; and

(f) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) On March 10, 25 and 26, 1959, our posts in the Tithwal and Akhnur areas were fired at from Pakistan side of the cease-fire line. L.M.G. was used in the incidents of March 10 and 25 and sten-gun and rifle fire in the incident of March 26. In the incident of March 10, Pakistan troops also fired two bombs 2 inch mortar HE.

(b) A grenade was fired towards our post in the Akhnur area on March 26.

(c) No. loss of life and property was reported.

(d) Yes. In fact, U.N. Observers were present in the Tithwal area at the time of the firing.

(e) The Chief Military Observer has given an award of Violation against Pakistan in the incident of March 25, 1959 and No Violation against Pakistan in the incidents of March 10 and March 26.

(f) All possible steps are taken to safeguard the cease-fire line from our side. Violations of the Cease Fire Agreement from the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir can be prevented only by the Government of Pakistan. When they occur, we normally complain about them to the U.N Observers who invesetigate and give their decisions

Craftsman Training Institute, Imphal

*1992. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Craftsman Training Institute situated at Imphal has been provided with any equipment received under the U.N.T.A.A Aid programme;

(b) whether training is imparted in the above Institute in both engineering and non-engineering trades; and

(c) the names of the trades for which training is provided?

The Deputy Minister of Labour ((Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, certain machines and tools have been allotted to the Industrial Training Institute, Imphal, under the U.N.T.A.A. Aid Programme and these are being supplied to the Institute;

(b) In engineering trades only;

(c) Training is provided in:—

Blacksmithy, Carpentary, Draughtsman (Civil) Surveyor, Electroplating and Mechanic motor.

"जरारत" चित्र का प्रदर्शन

*१९९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और अन्य नगरों में हाल में दिखाये जाने वाले चित्र

"शरारत" के बारे में सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह चित्र लोगों में अनैतिकता तथा अपराधी प्रवृत्तियां आदि फैलाता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) सरकार का ध्यान एक रिपोर्ट और इस फिल्म के बारे में प्राप्त कुछ शिकायतों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है

(ख) इस विषय में जांच की जा रही है।

Lime Stone Deposits at Narnaul (Punjab)

*1994 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity and quality of lime stone deposits at Narnaul (Punjab) have been surveyed and

(b) if so, whether a cement factory can be started there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) No detailed survey of the lime-stone deposits at Narnaul in Punjab has so far been conducted with a view to determining whether a cement factory can be established there

For the present there is surplus production of Cement in the country and therefore no immediate further expansion of industry beyond the capacity of 10 million tons per annum is being contemplated at present However, the position of the industry is being reviewed periodically

Banning of Indian Films in Pakistan

*1995. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G Deb:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. A Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have banned a large number of Indian films,

(b) if so, the number of films banned,

(c) the reasons thereof,

(d) whether it is also a fact that heavy restrictions have been imposed on the import of Indian films,

(e) if so, the nature of the restrictions imposed, and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e) On seeing a press report that the exhibition of 618 Indian films imported into Pakistan before 1st July 1954, has been banned, reports have been called from our Commercial Secretaries in Karachi, Dacca and are still awaited

(f) According to Indo-Pakistan trade agreement of 1957, Pakistan has undertaken to allow annually import from India of 10 Bengali and 7 Hindi/Urdu films on the basis of outright sale Questions relating to film trade are proposed to be discussed with Pakistan at the next review conference

All India Small Scale Industries Board

3380 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the number of meetings of the All India Small Scale Industries Board held during 1958; and

(b) the decisions taken at these meetings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Small Scale Industries Board held three meetings during 1958 as under:—

Place	*Date*
1. Calcutta	21st and 22nd January.
2. Mussoorie	8th and 9th May.
3. Shilong	3rd, 4th and 5th November.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 3.]

Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited

3381. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 191 on the 20th November, 1958 and state

(a) the progress since made in regard to the expansion scheme of the Hindustan Cables (Private) Limited;

(b) whether the supplemental agreement on the lines of the principal agreement has since been signed with M/s. Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., of the United Kingdom; and

(c) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Order for plant and machinery required to be obtained from abroad has already been placed and most of the equipment has been received on site. It is expected that by June 1959 all the equipment will be received on site. The construction of the factory extension is in progress and it is expected that it will be completed by August 1959. The installation of plant and machinery will be completed by January 1960 and the production will commence by April, 1960.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 4].

Industrial Estate in Agra

3382. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 594 on the 29th November 1958, and state the further progress made in the construction work of Industrial Estate in Agra?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 5].

Coffee and Tea Boards

3383. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of receipts and expenditure on the coffee and Tea Boards during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred for propaganda and publicity in India during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

	Tea Board	*Coffee Board*
(*a*)		
1. Total receipts during 1958-59.	1,19,74,906	*50,22,3000/ (Excluding Research Department)
2. Total expenditure during	1,01,00,476	*67,10,200 (Excluding Research Department)
(*b*)		
Expenditure on Propaganda and Publicity in India.	28,35,480	*12,32,686.8 NP.

*These figures are only provisional and subject to audit.

Indianisation of Foreign Firms

3384. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the foreign firms, the control and management of which have been passed on to Indians (Industry-wise) during the period from 1956 to 1958;

(b) the compensation paid in each case;

(c) the mode of payment;

(d) the countries to which these firms formerly belonged; and

(e) how many of these firms have managing agency system?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (e). The Department of Company Law Administration does not have the required information But the Reserve Bank of India periodically carries out Surveys of Foreign Liabilities and Assets On the basis of the information collected for these Surveys by the Reserve Bank of India for the period since 1955, there were 12 major instances, exclusive of nationalised companies (*e.g.*, foreign controlled Gold Mining Companies and Foreign Life Insurance Companies) of take-over or liquidation or Indianisation of foreign controlled companies. Further details are not available, and cannot be collected by this Department without an expenditure of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the result

Press Information Bureau Branch Offices in U.P.

3385. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of branch offices of the Press Information Bureau which have been opened during 1958-59 in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No branch office of the Press Information Bureau was opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1958-59.

I.L.O. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

3386. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how the training facilities abroad offered by the I.L.O. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Colombo Plan have been utilised up to date;

(b) how many persons thus trained have come back;

(c) how their services have been utilised; and

(d) how many persons are proposed to be sent during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 142 persons have been trained or are at present undergoing training in various subjects concerning Labour.

(b) All the persons except 15 trainees who are at present receiving training in Australia and U K have come back.

(c) The Central Government Officers were, on return from training, employed on work so as to derive full benefits from their training abroad. It is believed that same would be the position with regard to the officers of the State Governments and Workers and Employers' representatives

(d) About 50

Industrial Relations in Public and Private Sectors

3387. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state at what stage is the question of following uniform principles in

matters relating to industrial relations in the public and private sectors?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The laws on industrial relations namely, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, apply to both public and private sector undertakings.

Jute Mills

3388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange essential for the implementation of Plan targets for the setting up of Jute Mills in India;

(b) how much of the above has so far been sanctioned; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange for which applications are still pending?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) About Rs. 7 lakhs for the establishment of a new jute mill in Assam;

(b) Nil

(c) No application is pending.

Accommodation for Central Government Offices in Delhi

3389. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any overall assessment of the accommodation requirements for Central Government Offices in the Capital has been made; and

(b) if so, details of the assessment made and number of new buildings for Central Government Offices required (Department-wise)?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the requirements of the various offices of the Central Government catered for from the general pool is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 6.]

Against the total requirements of 42·78 lakhs sq. ft., the accommodation available at present is as under:—

	Lakh sq. ft.
(1) Permanent Government owned building	10·38
(2) Leased and requisitioned buildings (including Princely houses)	5·71
(3) Temporary hutments	21·59
	37·68

Three multi-storeyed buildings which will provide 4·32 lakh s.ft. of accommodation are under construction, and five more buildings are proposed to be constructed, which will partially meet the shortage that will be caused on account of demolition of temporary hutments.

The allocation of accommodation in the new buildings will be considered when they are ready for occupation

Handlooms

3390. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handlooms registered so far (State-wise); and

(b) which are the States that have not shown good progress in the Handloom Industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 7].

(b) All the States have shown good progress in the implementation of the schemes for the development of Handlooms.

Export of Tea

3391. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trend in tea exports which suffered a sharp set-back last year has since improved,

(b) if so, the quantity of tea exported during 1957 and 1958 and that to be exported in 1959 and the value thereof (year-wise and country-wise), and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to promote the export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) During 1958, both the quantity and earnings from tea exports were higher than those of 1957

(b) A statement showing quantity and value of tea exported to various countries during 1957 and 1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No 8] It is not possible to give estimates of tea exports during 1959

(c) Besides the general measures of tea promotion such as participation in Tea Council, foreign exhibitions and fairs; distribution of samples sending out delegations to foreign countries, export of dust teas without export quota rights and reductions in excise and export duty on tea, Government have under consideration the following proposals for promotion of tea exports.

(i) opening of Public Relations Units in Egypt and Australia, and

(ii) appointment of Tea Promotion Officers in certain countries.

Indian Standards Institution

3392. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Standards Institution is taking up the formulation of Indian Standards for more products which are being exported; and

(b) if so, the names of such export products?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No 9]

Foreign Publicity

3393. **Shri D C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to intensify foreign publicity to counteract Pakistan's false propaganda against Kashmir during 1958-59?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Important news items and facts about Kashmir problem were morsecast regularly to our Missions abroad through daily transmissions from the External Publicity Division These were issued to the Press by our Publicity Posts

Our Missions abroad issued brochure and pamphlets in languages of their respective regions explaining facts about Kashmir and took prompt corrective action in refuting misleading press reports on the subject

A number of pamphlets on Kashmir were also produced by the External Publicity Division and widely distributed abroad through our Missions A list of such pamphlets is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No 10]

Two private publications included in the list which is laid on the Table

of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10] were purchased by the External Publicity Division for distribution abroad.

Facts about Kashmir were explained to foreign correspondents stationed in India or visiting the country for short period. Press delegations and other foreign journalists were given facilities to visit Kashmir to get first hand information about conditions there.

The progress and development of Kashmir State were projected abroad through photographs, feature articles and documentary films.

The External Services of All India Radio explained facts about Kashmir in their broadcasts in foreign languages.

Development of Handloom Industry in Orissa

3394. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans and grants from the cess fund have been sanctioned to Orissa for the development of handloom industry from January, 1958 to February, 1959; and

(b) whether a statement showing the expenditure incurred on handloom schemes during the period between July 1957 to 1959 so far will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 11.]

Commonwealth Conference on Atomic Energy

3395. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Conference on Atomic Energy held in London in 1958 has been studied; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The report has been studied. It is in the main a factual account of the programme of the Conference, which was designed to show to Commonwealth delegates the work being done at the various Atomic Energy Establishments in the United Kingdom and to provide them with an opportunity for informal discussion of recent developments in the atomic energy field.

Small Scale Industries in Bombay

3396. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any productivity team has been constituted for Small Scale Industries of Bombay State and the places to be visited by it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is not proposed to send any productivity Team on State-wise basis. The National Productivity Council is sponsoring the visit abroad of an all-India Team for Small Scale Industries in an itinerary of six weeks which includes visit to Japan and U.S.A.

Employment Exchanges

3397. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom jobs were provided by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1958-59 (State-wise);

(b) the number out of these to whom service was provided in States, at the Centre, in Semi-Government and Private firms; and

(c) the expenditure incurred over these Employment Exchanges by the Central Government and the amount given by way of grants during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]

(c) Initially the entire expenditure is incurred by the State Governments and 50 per cent. of the expenditure is reimbursed by the Central Government as their share of expenditure to the State Governments. The amounts granted by the Central Government to the State Governments during 1958-59 for the different items of expenditure are noted below:—

	Rs.
Continuing Schemes—Employment Exchanges and State Directorates	33,18,800
New Employment Exchanges opened under the Plan	7,39,130
Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance and Occupational Information Schemes	4,54,170
TOTAL	45,12,100

Export Promotion

3398. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases were referred to the Director of Export Promotion, seeking assistance for providing railway transport and shipping facilities for export of iron and Manganese Ore in 1958;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which were referred; and

(c) how many of them have been assisted, with full particulars thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Six cases in respect of manganese ore were referred to the Director of Export Promotion. The movement of iron ore for export is the sole responsibility of the State Trading Corporation which sought no special assistance

(c) A statement giving information about the nature of assistance sought and action taken is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 13].

Export of Wheat Bran

3399. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the time for export of wheat bran; and

(b) if so, till what date?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir Fresh quotas for export of wheat bran have been released for the licencing period April—September, 1959

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Manganese Ore

3400. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export position of manganese ore has improved, and

(b) if so, the value of manganese ore exported in December, 1958 from each of the major ports, namely Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Slight improvement is visible in the current year as compared to the latter months of 1958

(b)

Port	December, 1958	
	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
Calcutta	8,442	13,00,783
Madras (including Visakhapatnam)	18,505	18,33,016
Bombay	32,810	56,42,319
TOTAL	59,757	87,76,118

Pakistani Poets in India

3401. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a Delhi Industrialist who has industrial interests in Pakistan often invites some Pakistani poets to India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these poets often recite anti-Indian poems on Pakistan Radio?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Certain prominent poets from Pakistan are invited annually for an Indo-Pakistan Mushaira in Delhi by the Lala Murlidhar Shankarlal Memorial Society

(b) Government have no information

Location of Atomic Power Station in Madras

3402. **Shri S. R Arumugham:**
Shri Ganapathy:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has come from the Government of Madras to establish an "Atomic Power Station" in Madras, and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at by the Centre in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

Sale of Khadi

3403 **Shri S R Arumugham:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rebate paid by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on retail sale of Khadi by the various State Governments and by the Bhandars under the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59,

(b) the quantity of Khadi produced by the various State Governments and the Bhandars under Akhil Bharat Serva Seva Sangh in each State for the same period; and

(c) the corresponding establishment charges for each agency for each State for the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sixteen-Spindle Ambar Charkha

3404. **Shri S R Arumugham:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the subsidy paid by the Central Government to give training in "Sixteen-Spindle Ambar Charkha" manufactured by "Textool" Company in Coimbatore,

(b) what is the progress made so far, and

(c) the cost of this Charkha with its complete set?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) None

(b) The Government of Madras have procured 25 units of which 15 are working in the home-steads of village trainees After the commencement of the scheme, a few alterations have been made in the components of the units to make them better balanced and to over-come some operational difficulties. According to the Government of Madras, it is now possible for a village trainee to produce 100 hanks of 20 counts of yarn during eight hours of work.

(c) Rs. 1,500 including Rs. 500 for the motor and other accessories.

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

३४०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या प्रधान मंत्री १ सितम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२२५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ७ मार्च, १९५८ को तिब्बत से व्यापार करने वाले हिमालय भर के व्यापारियों की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने जो ज्ञापन उन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया था उसमें उन्होंने कौन कौन सी मांगें रखी थीं और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक मांग पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) से (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७ अनुबन्ध संख्या १४]

Export of Engineering Goods

3406 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what steps have been taken to encourage export of engineering goods to Iraq, Iran, Syria and Palestine, and

(b) the value of engineering goods exported during 1957-58 to these countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The more important measures taken to promote exports of engineering goods to these countries are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 15.]

(b) In the published official statistics, there is no such general classification as 'Engineering Goods' Information in respect of value of individual items exported to these countries is, however, published regularly in the 'Monthly Statistics of India's Foreign Trade'

Manufacture of Vitamin 'A'

3407 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to produce Vitamin 'A' from Beta Ionone—a product to be obtained from the Lemon grass undertaken by Messrs Glaxo Laboratories (India) Private Limited and Messrs Roche Products ((Private) Limited has since materialised, and

(b) if so, the quantity being produced at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1606 on the 16th December, 1958 The two firms Messrs Glaxo Laboratories (India) Private Limited and Messrs Roche Products Private Limited have started manufacturing Vitamin 'A' from the intermediates They would be producing Vitamin 'A' from Beta Ionone within a period of three and five years respectively from the dates of issue of the licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

Rebate on Handloom Products

3408 Shri Sarju Pandey Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Centre to Uttar Pradesh Government for rebate on handloom products for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): For 1958-59, approval for an expenditure of Rs 18 lakhs on rebate was given to U.P State Besides, an amount of Rs 20 14 lakhs was sanctioned to U.P State Government in 1958-59 for meeting the actual expenditure on arrear claims of rebate upto 31st March, 1958

Factory for the Manufacture of Electric Metres

3409. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued a licence to a business concern in Punjab to set-up a factory at Chandigarh to manufacture electric metres;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any foreign country is collaborating in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature of the collaboration offered?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Messrs. Netar Krishna Sehgals Private Limited, New Delhi have been granted an industrial licence to set up a factory either at Faridabad or at Chandigarh for the manufacture of electric metres.

(b) The scheme envisages manufacture of 60,000 Nos. of single phase watt. hour meters per annum. The firm will have to take effective steps for the establishment of the factory by August, 1959 and the factory is proposed to be established by August, 1960.

(c) The firm will implement their scheme in collaboration with Meter Factory 'GANZ' Budapest.

(d) A collaboration agreement has been concluded by the Indian firm for ten years on payment of royalty.

I.F.S. (B)

3410. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.F.S. (B) rules do not mention the constitutional provisions under which these are framed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these rules are not issued in the name of the President of India; and

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the specific reasons for it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Indian Foreign Service Branch (B), Initial Constitution Rules, 1956, do not deal with recruitment in the sense of induction into public service of persons not hitherto in such service, nor do they prescribe the terms and conditions of such service. They were devised, in consultation with and with the concurrence of other Ministries concerned and of the Union Public Service Commission, as a measure of re-organisation and re-classification of persons who were already holding posts under the Central or State Governments, and it was therefore decided not to promulgate them formally by notification in the Gazette. They were accordingly communicated to those concerned as an executive order of Government. Specific reference to the Constitution or the executive authority of the President is, in such cases, not obligatory.

शिमला में भवनों पर लगी हुई सरकारी पूंजी

३४११. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की शिमला में भवनों पर कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और पंजाब सरकार के दफ्तर क्रमशः दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ लाये जाने के पश्चात् उक्त सम्पत्ति व्यर्थ पड़ी हुई है; और

(ग) इस सम्पत्ति की रक्षा और शिमला के सौंदर्य को बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री ब० ब० देवी): (क) २,४६,३४,६१४ रुपये

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी भवन भरे हुए हैं तथा उनको ठीक तरह से रखा जा रहा है ।

Emoluments of Members of the Planning Commission

3412. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment and Planning** be pleased to state the amount being paid to the Chairman and the members of the Planning Commission as their monthly salary and allowances?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N. Mishra): The Deputy Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission draw a monthly salary of Rs. 2,250 p m less 10 per cent voluntary cut which has been accepted by them In the case of the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Ministers of Planning, Finance and Defence who are also Members of the Planning Commission, the terms and conditions are governed by the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

Export and Import of Films

3413 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of films imported into India from Japan during 1958-59; and

(b) the total number of films exported to that country during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to exposed films. Trade in exposed films is recorded in the Trade Accounts in terms of footage and not in numbers. Statement showing imports from and exports to Japan of exposed films during 1958-59 (ending January, 1959) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 16.]

Prime Minister's Visit to Russia

3414. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that he is visiting Soviet Russia in summer on the invitation of Mr. Khrushchev?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Prime Minister received an invitation from Mr. Khrushchev to visit the Soviet Union In his reply he stated that he would very much like to visit the Soviet Union again but he would not be able to do so this year because of pressure of work in the country.

Sale of Motor Cars

3415 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued fresh instructions about the arrangement for the sale of motor cars to eliminate the mal-practices to which their attention had been drawn;

(b) if so, the nature of the new instructions; and

(c) how far they have reduced the above mal-practices?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the fresh instructions issued to the automobile manufacturers, every dealer shall maintain an 'Order Register' in the prescribed form in which all orders for the purchase of a motor car shall be entered and fulfilled strictly serially. No dealer shall refuse registration of an order on any ground whatsoever. The 'Order Register' will be open to inspection by customers as well as representatives of the State and Central Governments. In order to ensure that all registration is *bona fide* the customers are required to furnish to the dealer, alongwith certain particulars as prescribed by

Government, a bank guarantee of Rs. 2000. Persons whose names have already been registered will also have to comply with these requirements.

(c) As these instructions were issued on the 4th April, 1959, it is too early to assess the results. However, the situation is being closely watched.

Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres in Punjab

3416. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number and names of industries service institutes and extension centres to be opened in Punjab during 1959-60 and the remaining period of the second five year plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No 17.]

Watches and Clocks Factory in Punjab

3417. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Punjab Government for the location of one of the proposed factories for the manufacture of watches and clocks on a large scale in the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A request from the Government of Punjab was received for locating in that State a watch factory in the Public Sector. But so far no scheme for a public sector watch factory is being considered.

Industrial Investment in Punjab

3418. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made investments in industrial units and irrigation multipurpose projects in the public sector during the First and Second Five Year Plans to remove the industrial backwardness of Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and success achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The total outlay under the First Five Year Plan for the present State of Punjab exceeded Rs. 163 crores and the provision under the Second Plan is about the same. The programme has included the Bhakra Nangal Project, the Chandigarh Capital Project and other important schemes. In addition there are Central programmes, like the Nangal Fertilizer Plant.

इंदौर में घड़ियों की मरम्मत के प्रशिक्षण का केन्द्र

३४१९. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर में घड़ियों की मरम्मत के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में इस समय कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी काम सीख रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस केन्द्र की स्थापना के पश्चात् कितने लोग यहां से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सामान की कमी के कारण प्रशिक्षण कार्य ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) से (ग). इस समय घड़ियों की मरम्मत के काम की कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा रही है । लेकिन एक ऐसी योजना का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है जिसके अनुसार दीवाल घड़ियों के निर्माण की ट्रेनिंग ग्रापरेटरों, फोरमैनों तथा अन्य लोगों को दी जाएगी ।

Newspapers

3420. Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to page 15 of the Second Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers of India and state.

(a) whether further information regarding 971 newspapers about their existence or cessation has been collected, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) and (b) The Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year ending 31st December, 1958, which will *inter-alia* contain the required information is under preparation A copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Anti-Malaria Campaign in Jagdalpur Town

3421 Shri Kistaiya: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Development Authority in Bastar Distt, Madhya Pradesh has taken over the administration of National Malaria Units of Jagdalpur Town,

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ever since the project administration took over the National Malaria Units ceased to spray D D T and to do other anti-malaria campaign in the Jagdalpur Town; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only technical control of the National Malaria Units of Jagdalpur town has been taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

(b) With effect from the 9th February, 1959.

(c) No. In fact, in addition to the National Malaria Programme, the Dandakaranya Project Malaria Organisation have sprayed the Jagdalpur, town with Gammaxane Concentrate and have carried out anti-larval measures

(d) Does not arise

Implementation Committee on Coal Award

3422 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment and Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal miners under the Assam Railways and Trading Company Margherita are given all paid festival holidays in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the Implementation Committee on Coal Award, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The Assam Railways and Trading Company, Margherita, have agreed to grant paid festival holidays to the coal miners employed by them in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by the Implementation Committee on Coal Award only with effect from the 1st January, 1959 instead of from the 7th February, 1958, as decided by the said Committee

Railway Travel Concessions

3423. Shri T. B Vittal Rao Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment and Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Assam Railways and Trading Company are not being given railway travel concessions in accordance with the recommendations of the Implementation Committee on Coal Award; and

(b) if so, the nature of action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) Government have not received any such complaint.

12.14 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Violation of Indian Air-space by Pakistani Aircraft

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Hem Barua regarding the violation of Indian air-space by Pakistani aircraft on April 9th, 14th and 20th and on the last occasion to a depth "not far from Delhi" as alleged by the Defence Minister in his statement on 21st April, 1959 in the House'

Whatever the Minister had to say he has said already

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) Sir, I have given notice of a similar adjournment motion

Mr Speaker: I will find out Yes, it reads

> "Failure of the Government to take effective measures to prevent violation of our territory on Monday, the 20th April 1959 when a Pakistani aircraft flew unauthorised 85 miles deep into our territory in the neighbouring district of Hissar, not far from Delhi"

I understand the hon Minister has said everything on this subject

The hon Member further says that it is not a censure motion

Anyhow I will hear the hon Members They ought to confine their statements only to why I should consider this matter Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Sir, these are clear cases of violation of our air-space and the violation resorted to on the 20th of April is after the diabolical act they committed by shooting down our Canberra aircraft

I just want to know wherefrom did they get this courage. Is it because of our weakness or is it because of the supersonic speed or strength or air superiority they are gaining because of the arms aid given by the United States of America? These are the points I just want to know

Another thing I want to know is whether when these Pakistani aircraft violate our air-space we signal warnings to them or not Then I want to know (*Interruptions*)

Another thing is this whether we tried as they do in U.S.A. or U.K. or in the Soviet Union—as the Defence Minister pointed out yesterday—to bring these aircraft down to the airports or to the ground—I do not mean by shooting or firing at them as they did In view of the specific instances, I just want the Government to tighten up our attitude and to tell Pakistan that we shall have to change our attitude towards them and, if necessary, our foreign relations These are the points I want to know

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, it was a very serious and shocking revelation which the hon Defence Minister made yesterday that unauthorised aircraft from Pakistan penetrated into India not very far from Delhi It is a very serious matter I should like to know how it happened

Was our radar system functioning effectively or not? Was there adequate communication system between our radar outposts and our first line aircraft? Was it a bomber, fighter or a reconnaissance aircraft that penetrated so far? Did our interceptor go to chase away the intruding aircraft? Were directions for landing issued to the Pakistani aircrift? What is going to be our future policy if our territories are violated by alien aircraft? Is it feasible to lay down any policy consistent with the accepted canons prevalent amongst civilised nations—I think it can be done and I have got concrete suggestions in that respect.

But the fact that any foreign aircraft, not necessarily hostile but any

unidentified aircraft even, should fly very close to Delhi without our military organisation being able to do anything about it is a matter which requires to be discussed in this House

I do not desire that the Defence Minister should regard my motion as a censure motion or anything of the kind But this is very important and of the gravest concern of this House This House cannot sit idle while Pakistani aircraft flies not far from Delhi It is a very serious position, and if an adjournment motion cannot be admitted on this question, I cannot conceive of any graver occasion on which an adjournment motion can be admitted

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): It appears that Pakistani aircraft have been flying quite a distance into our country I want to know whether it has been ascertained if these aircraft are mere stray aircraft—aircraft going astray—or they have some motive of reconnaissance or espionage or something of the kind

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I say with respect that everyone in this House shares the concern that is expressed in regard to the violation of our air-space? But the motions that have been put down may, with your permission be treated from two points of view, firstly, on the merits of the questions itself and secondly, whether this could be dealt with by an adjournment motion May I deal with the second question? I placed before the House without reserve or considerations of national security all the information I had. I was surprised to find that the position of our radar defence was challenged

Shri Nausher Bharucha: Sir, the hon Minister is not audible

Mr. Speaker: He may raise his voice a little

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, I said that there were two aspects to this question. The first is, the merits of the question itself on which all parts of the House and the country are concerned and the other is, whether this could be dealt with by an adjournment motion It has also been said that the radar defences of the country were probably not satisfactory I say the position is exactly the reverse If there were no radar apparatus there we could not see the planes coming in, they fly at such heights that you cannot see them with the naked eye

With regard to the question of dealing this in an adjournment motion may I say this?

Mr Speaker: The hon Members do not want to treat it as an adjournment motion In view of the importance of this subject, they would like to have a discussion The hon Minister may say what he has to say about the other matter, leaving the adjournment motion to be dealt with by me

Shri Krishna Menon: In that case, what has happened on the 9th, 14th and 20th of April is merely a part of a series of violations that have taken place and the policy of our country is, as I have set it out, in consonance with the policies of civilised nations of which I gave several examples yesterday There have been —as I referred to—54 violations in the last seven or eight months out of which nearly 25 or so took place during the last two or three months If there should be any departure from that policy namely not taking any further action on such aircraft in peace time, that is a matter for deliberate consideration with the recognition of all its consequences At the present moment, so far as is possible, we would try to make these aeroplanes land But I hope the House will not press me on the technicalities of this matter for obvious reasons But I may say this that the fighter aircraft of Pakistan, the American sabre-jets will take about eight minutes to travel eighty miles It would take the fastest fighter to get to that height 7½ or eight minutes after warning And that is why they

[Shri Krishna Menon]

do this hit and run business of coming in and going out.

We have protested to the Pakistan Government even in regard to the last three ones. At the present moment, unless there is complete change of policy, after full consideration by the Government, recognising all its implications, we can only pursue the path of diplomatic protests and pressures and warnings to planes to land. Warning to the plane does not mean that it lands. Warning means that those who recognise the law will accept it. Warning is not more than a warning; it is no compulsion. You can force the plane to land without shooting only by the destruction of your own planes in most cases. I do not want to go into the details. Therefore, the present position is that we will continue this. The Ministry of External Affairs which has got the departmental responsibility in regard to this has already taken action in this matter and the Government proposes to take further steps to inform the Pakistan Government how much this country is exercised by this and what the consequences will be and subject to the principles of international behaviour set out yesterday we would take all action that is possible but if there should be any departure from that international behaviour the country, this House and the Government will have to take a different view of the whole situation. That cannot be dealt with at this stage.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar). As he stated yesterday, there are certain rules of conduct for civilised nations which we are following and yesterday he stated the law and practice so far as the international aspect of it is concerned. But if your neighbour government is behaving in an uncivilised manner, as you yourself said yesterday, are you going to apply the same law and practice while dealing with a neighbour who is deliberately taking to uncivilised conduct?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would not be competent to answer this question. But it would be rather awkward if a Government's norms and behaviour were to be regulated by some one else. Are we to depart from international practice because someone has misbehaved? Are we to depart from that practice without taking its consequences into account, both economic and political? Just because there had been a provocation, are we to make a rather fundamental departure from what is becoming accepted as the behaviour of military aircraft in peace time? I cannot take this question any further at this stage because the Prime Minister is here and this is a matter which Government must give very close consideration before any statement is made which would have far-reaching repercussions.

Shri Khadilkar: It deals only with diplomatic protests. Is it the only answer to violation... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Krishna Menon: Diplomatic protest is not such a simple matter. It is the expression of dissatisfaction and of the attitude of a country like ours. It has got a very considerable power. I hope the House will not discount from the importance of a diplomatic protest as if it is sending as routine post card; there is great mistake in that. The diplomatic protest does not mean such a communication (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: What is the difficulty in having a discussion.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard both sides. So far as this matter is concerned, it is a very serious matter. It is not one instance, there are a number of such instances. As many as 54 instances have been given yesterday. The details of some instances were given by the hon. Defence Minister. The latest incident of the aircraft flying 85 miles deep into our territory, coming near Delhi, is a much more serious matter. Of course, it is

not intended that this ought to be a censure motion. Neither of the hon. Members who have tabled this adjournment motion has said that. If we follow closely what the hon. Minister has said, the diplomatic protests are not ordinary protests; but they are serious. If anything more happens, they will certainly consult and do what they can. The strategy and all those methods that will be adopted for the purpose of bringing down, shooting or doing anything further, would not be laid before the House now and no useful purpose would be served, if they reveal what ought to be done if this persists. We can certainly entrust it to the hon. Minister of Defence and the Minister of External Affairs If still anything happens, let us wait and see There is nothing lost In those conditions, I do not think that more than this is necessary.

The hon Minister has also given us what the rules of international behaviour are If one man commits breach of rules of international behaviour should it be followed immediately by the other side? Perhaps that would place the others in the same position as the violating side in the eyes of the world In those circumstances, enough has been said today to show to Pakistan and the other persons who commit things like that that we resent it and we are not going to sleep and take these things lying down. I would like to leave it at that stage In the circumstances, I think we need not precipitate issues and I do not think it will be in our own interests to allow a discussion at this stage So I withhold my consent to these two adjournment motions . (*Interruptions*) Let us wait and see.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I have a very important point to say in this connection

Mr. Speaker: Order, order The hon. Members will kindly reserve it for tomorrow.

12.28 hrs.

DEATH OF MASTER NAND LAL

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Master Nand Lal, who passed away on the 17th April, 1959 at Panipat at the age of 72

Master Nand Lal was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and Provisional Parliament in the years 1948-52.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the family of Master Nand Lal

May I request the House to stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow

The Members then stood in silence for a minute

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12 29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri G B Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1370/59]

An Hon Member. How is he? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: The House would like to know about his health I have received information that he is progressing

AMENDMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of Notification

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

No G S R 393/R-Amdt XXXXI dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1371/59]

REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the First Indian Productivity Team on Productivity in Industries of U S A. West Germany and United Kingdom [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1372/59]

12 30 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th April, 1959, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1959, in the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958

Enacting Formula

1 That at page 1, line 1 —

for "Ninth Year" *substitute*— "Tenth Year"

Clause 1

2 That at page 1, line 4.—

for "1958" *substitute* "1959".

12.30½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12 31 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri B G Mehta (Gohilwad) Sir I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Finance and Accounts

12 31½ hrs

FINANCE BILL, 1959—*contd*

Mr Speaker The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 20th April 1959, that the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration Shri Pahadia may continue his speech

Some hon Members: How much time is available?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Pahadia has taken three minutes The time allotted for general discussion is 11 hours out of which 9 hours 10 minutes have been availed of Therefore 1 hour 50 minutes now remain The time allotted for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading is 4 hours How long does the hon Minister propose to take for his reply?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): About 40 to 45 minutes

Mr. Speaker: We are now at 12 30' I shall call upon the Minister at 1-30 or thereabout.

Shri Pahadia may now continue his speech. If hon. Members confine their remarks to ten minutes I can provide for some more hon. Members.

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित —अनुसूचित जातियां) अध्यक्ष महोदय कल वित्त विधेयक पर अपने तर्क जारी रखते हुए मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्रत्यक्ष कर जनता को ज्यादा न्यायप्रद हो सकते हैं चाहे उनके उगाहने में कुछ कठिनाई होती हो । उनमें एक खास बात यह होती है कि जनता पर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि वह देखे कि उनका ठीक तरह से उपयोग भी होता है या नहीं । इसलिये जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया न केवल इस देश के अर्थ शास्त्रियों की बल्कि संसार के बड़े-बड़े अर्थ शास्त्रियों की यह राय है कि अप्रत्यक्ष करों के मुकाबले प्रत्यक्ष करों का लगाना ज्यादा उचित है । लेकिन जब हम अपनी व्यवस्था को देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि अभी भी हमारे यहां प्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुपात अप्रत्यक्ष करों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है । मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े पेश करके यह बतला सकता हूं । सन् १९४४–४५ में हमारे यहां प्रत्यक्ष करों का अनुपात ४५ परसेंट था, सन् १९४९–५० में भी यह लगभग ४५ परसेंट रहा, लेकिन जब हम आगे बढ़े तो तो सन् १९५३–५४ में यह केवल २४ परसेंट ही रह गया और आज सन् १९५८–५९ में इसका अनुपात ३१ परसेंट के लगभग है । हम देखते हैं कि इस वर्ष जो नये-नये कर लगाये गये हैं उनमें से २१ या २३ करोड़ के कुल करों में लगभग २० करोड़ की आमदनी अप्रत्यक्ष करों से होने वाली है । तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां तक हो सके मैं हमें अप्रत्यक्ष करों को कम करना चाहिये और प्रत्यक्ष करों को अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि अप्रत्यक्ष करों में भ्रष्टाचार की ज्यादा गुंजाइश रहती है । लोग अप्रत्यक्ष करों को न केवल तरह-तरह से छुपाने की कोशिश करते हैं, बल्कि उन अफसरों को जिनके जरिये से हम इन करों को उगाहते हैं वे भ्रष्ट करने की कोशिश करते हैं । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन कि जहां तक हो सके हमको प्रत्यक्ष करों की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

हम इन करों को अपना खजाना भरने के लिये नहीं उगाहते । इन करों को उगाहने में सरकार के तीन उद्देश्य हैं । एक तो यह कि देश की सुरक्षा रखी जाये, इसलिये कर की आवश्यकता होती है । दूसरा कर उगाहने का कारण है देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये रुपया एकत्र करना और तीसरा उद्देश्य जनहित की योजनाओं में लगाने के लिये रुपया एकत्र करना है जिससे कि देश का विकास हो सके ।

जैसा मैंने कहा अर्ज किया था हमें करों की व्यवस्था की ओर इस तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि आने वाली योजनाओं का और आने वाली पीढ़ियों का इन्हीं करों से काम चल सके । हमें करों को उगाहने की व्यवस्था में सुधार करना होगा । हम देखते हैं कि जब हम बाजार में जाते हैं तो हम सेल्स टैक्स देते हैं । पर हम देखते हैं कि कुछ दुकानदार पर्चे ही नहीं काटते । और खरीदार भी यह देखता है कि उसे दो पैसा का फायदा हो रहा है इसलिये वह भी कुछ नहीं कहता । और वह पर्चों के लिए आग्रह नहीं करता । हमें इस व्यवस्था की जांच के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ताकि यह टैक्स सही तरीके से वसूल हो । हमें इसकी जांच करने के लिये कुछ इनफारमर रखने चाहिये जिस तरह कि पुलिस इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो वाले रखते हैं ताकि वह हमको इस बात की सूचना दे सकें कि कि कहां-कहां पर चोरी हो रही है ।

रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि करों के उगाहने में बहुत ढिलाई बरती जा रही है । हमें करोड़ों रुपये का कर उगाहना है और हमको मालूम है कि कुछ अमुक व्यक्ति या फर्म से यह उगाहना है लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक यह कर नहीं उगाहा गया है । लगभग

[श्री पहाड़िया]

२६२ करोड रुपया वसूल करना पड़ा है । इसमें ढिलाई कैसे हो रही है यह मेरी समझ मे नही आता । हमे आज रुपये की कमी के कारण अपनी योजना मे कटौती करनी पड रही है, हमने ४८ अरब से योजना का खर्च ४५ अरब कर दिया है । अगर यह २६२ करोड रुपया हमको मिल जाये तो हम इसको योजना के लक्ष्यो को पूरा करने मे खर्च कर सकते हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो कर उगाहने में ढिलाई हो रही है इसको ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो एरियर बाकी है उसे जल्दी से जल्दी वसूल किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ-साथ मै यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जहा हम टैक्स बढाने जा रहे है और अधिक टैक्स उगाहते जा रहे है, वहा हमको इस बात का भी पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि उसका ठीक उपयोग हो । हम जो टैक्स बढात है उसमे धनीमानी और पूजीपतियो पर उतना बोझ नही पडता जितना कि जन-साधारण पर पडता है । और चकि आपके करो का जनसाधारण पर भार पडता है इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो कर जनता से वसूल किया जाता है उसका ठीक तरह से उपयोग हो यह न हो कि वह केवल अफसरो की तनख्वाहो पर और उनके भत्तो और मकानो की व्यवस्था आदि पर ही खर्च कर दिया जाय । आज हम देखते है कि कर बढते जा रहे है जबकि आमदनी का खाता लगभग बराबर ही रहता है । मालूम नही होता इतना खर्च किस तरह से बढ़ता जाता है । कुछ समय पहले हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री फीरोज गांधी ने ही यह बतलाया था कि केवल वित्त मंत्रालय मे ही १४ हजार कर्मचारी बढ गये है । अगर आपके पास इतने आदमियो का काम है तब तो उनको रखना ठीक है लेकिन अगर उतना काम नही है तो इतनी सख्या नही बढ़ानी चाहिये । मै सब कर्मचारियो के बारे में तो यह नही कह सकता लेकिन कुछ तो दफ्तरों में जाते हैं और कुछ समय बाद चले आते हैं, कुछ ऐसे है जो कि दफ्तरो में बैठ कर गप करते हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम कम से कम खर्च मे अपना काम चला सकें । मै यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हू कि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी, चाहे वित्त मत्री जी या सदन के माननीय सदस्य जब गावो में जाते हैं तो किसानो को अपील करते हैं कि उन्हें पूरी मेहनत करके देश का अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए । हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी, वे तो यह नारा ही लगाया है कि आराम हराम है । तो मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह नारा केवल देहाती भाइयो के लिए ही है जो कि खेतो मे काम करते है या कि यह सरकारी कर्मचारियो के लिए भी है । मैं यह नही कहता कि आपका हर एक कर्मचारी भ्रष्ट है लेकिन कही-कही गलतिया है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमे इन गलतियो को दूर करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

यहा पर यह कहा गया कि समद् के खर्च मे बहुत बढातरी हो गयी है । पिछले साला के आकडे देकर बतलाया गया कि कितना खर्चा बढ गया है । पर यहा पर भरूचा जी ने बतलाया कि सदस्यो की सख्या तिगुनी हो गयी है और इसलिये स्टाफ का तिगुना हो जाना भी मुनासिब बात है । तो समद् के बारे मे खर्च के बढने का तर्क कुछ जचता नही लेकिन वित्त मत्रालय के बारे में जो तर्क दिया गया है वह तो जचने वाला है । उसको जाकर जाच करने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसके साथ-साथ मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आज हम एक तरफ तो कर बढ़ा रहे है और दूसरी तरफ लोन भी ले रहे हैं । साथ ही साथ योजना की कुछ मदो में कटौती कर रहे है । हमने सन् १९५६ से लेकर अब तक कोई २०० करोड रुपये का नया कर लगाया है । लेकिन इसके बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि वह

सारा खर्च हो जाता है और जब हम देखते हैं कि यह कहां खर्च हो रहा है तो हम देखते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े भवन बनाये जा रहे हैं उन पर यह रुपया खर्च हो जाता है, विकास के जो दूसरे काम हैं उन पर खर्च नहीं हो पाता । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । योजना को गांवों से बनाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि किसान की क्या जरूरत है, उसे अपने खेत के लिये क्या-क्या चाहिये इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिये । और उसके साथ ही शिक्षा का विकास भी होना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि शिक्षा के बिना वह लोग यह निर्णय नहीं कर सकते कि कहां कट करना चाहिये ।

आप यहां दफ्तरों में बैठ कर योजना बनाते हैं इसलिये कि लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जाये । पर इसके लिये आप अपने कर्मचारियों को हुक्म दे देते हैं । इस तरह आपका काम नहीं चल सकता । आपको तो देश की लगभग ४० करोड़ जनता का जीवन स्तर उठाना है । इसके लिये आपको अपने कर्मचारियों को हुक्म देना ही काफी नहीं होगा । आपको तो उस जनता को सलाह देनी होगी कि किस तरह से वह अपना जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाये, तब काम चलेगा ।

इस काम के लिये आप बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर बनाते हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जहां जरूरी हो वहां भी आप दफ्तर न बनायें लेकिन जहां जरूरी न हो वहां उन पर रुपया खर्च न किया जाये । और उसे विकास के दूसरे कामों पर लगाया जाये ।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से हम रुपया बचा सकते हैं । मैं मिसाल के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हम देखते हैं जो भी इमारतें बनायी जा रही हैं उनमें सीमेंट काम में लाया जा रहा है । देश में पत्थर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मौजूद है उसको काम में लाया जा सकता है और इस सीमेंट को हम बचा कर बाहर भेज सकते हैं । आज देहातों में किसान के लिए भी सीमेंट भेजा जा रहा है इस ख्याल से कहीं किसान नाराज न हो जाये । मैं कहता हूं कि किसान नाराज नहीं होगा । उसके पास कब्र है, चूना है, वह उसको काम में ला सकता है । हमारे यहां बहुत मैटीरियल पड़ा हुआ है जिसे काम में लाया जा सकता है और इस काम से बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकता है । लेकिन इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं जाता । सरकार जिन चीजों को शहर को देना चाहती है, वह दे और गावों को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, वह उन को दे । लेकिन जिस चीज की गावों को जरूरत है, वह सरकार न दे और जिस की जरूरत नहीं है, वह जरूर वहां पहुंचाये, इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

हम कर लगाते हैं देश की शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिये, लेकिन हम अनाज का बराबर आयात करते जा रहे हैं । जब इन टैक्सों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम लेना है, तो हमें देश की कृषि का विकास करना है । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म कर दें ।

श्री पहाड़िया . मैं एक मिनट में निवेदन कर देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी ।

श्री पहाड़िया मैं आय पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात नहीं करता हूं । सरकार ने खेती पर सीलिंग लगाने का वादा किया है । लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि गांव के लोग अब उतने अनपढ़ नहीं हैं, जितने कि वे आजादी के पहले थे । वे सोचते हैं कि हमारी खेती और हमारी आय पर तो सीलिंग लगाई जा रही है । परन्तु शहरों के पूंजीपतियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है लेकिन वह उस अनुपात से नहीं लगाया गया है, जिस अनुपात से लगाना चाहिये । वह आप को जल्दी से जल्दी लगा देना चाहिये ।

[श्री पहाड़िया]

आज हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें न केवल संसद् के सदस्यों के वेतन से बल्कि मंत्रिगण के वेतनों से ज्यादा हैं। वे इतने आराम के साथ रह कर कैसे देश का भला कर सकते हैं ? जितना आराम और सुविधा उन को चाहिये, वह जरूर देनी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर सम्भव हो, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों में कमी करनी चाहिये। नीचे तबके के कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह में वृद्धि करनी चाहिये, जिन का गुजारा मुश्किल से हो पाता है और जिन पर हम आये दिन भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाते हैं।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, जब इस देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार होगा, लोगो की नैतिकता जागेगी, तो भ्रष्टाचार कम होगा।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Pahadia: Just a minute.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member persists in continuing with his speech after I ring the bell a second time, I will ask the reporters not to take down what he says. I cannot otherwise control hon. Members who go on speaking. The hon. Member wanted only 10 minutes. I gave him 20 minutes.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हू कि आप ने मुझे भी दो दिन के बाद मौका दे दिया। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अब विषयों पर बोल चुके हैं। मुझे ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नही है, क्योंकि मेरे और भी भाई बोलने के उम्मीदवार हैं। मै उतना ही कहूंगी, जितना कि हमारे देश के लिये हितकर होगा। हमारे भारत वर्ष को स्वतन्त्र हुए दस वर्ष हुए हैं। हम ने देखा है कि जो तरक्की इन दस वर्षों में हुई है वह पहले कभी भी नहीं हुई। और हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय ने देश की की जो तरक्की की है, वह लेखे से परे है। इस देश में और भी राजा थे, ब्रिटिश जमाना भी था, परन्तु इतनी तरक्की उस में कभी भी नहीं हुई थी। जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, उन की बहुत तरक्की हुई है।

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : अभी बहुत काम बाकी है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं किसी का विरोध नहीं करती हूं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि इन दस सालों में हरिजनों की जितनी तरक्की हुई है, वह ब्रिटिश जमाने में कभी भी नही हुई। हम लोग कभी स्वप्न में भी पार्लियामेंट में आने की आशा नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन आज एक देहात के रहने वाली को दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों के साथ बराबरी से बैठने का अख्तयार है। हमारे हरिजन भाइयो को भी चाहिये कि अब जब कि उन को उन्नति करने का मौका मिला है, वे गुटबन्दी मे न पडे और एक साथ मिल कर काम करें। केवल हरिजनो में ही नही, हमारे बडे भाइयो मे भी—ब्राह्मणों और ठाकुरो में भी—गुटबन्दी है। जब तक इस गुटबन्दी को दूर नही किया जायेगा, तब तक देश का सुधार नही हो सकता है। हम सब को मिल कर पहले देश का सुधार करना है और सुधार उस जगह करना है, जहां पहले बिल्कुल नही हुआ है। उस जगह के लिये ज्यादा मांग नही करनी चाहिये, जहां अच्छी-अच्छी चीजें हैं, अच्छे-अच्छे मकान, मोटर, बसें और रेलें इत्यादि हैं उस एरिया पर ज्यादा पैसा नहीं लगाना चाहिये। उस एरिया में ज्यादा पैसा लगाना चाहिये, जहां नहीं के बराबर काम हुआ है। अब सरकार को शहरों को छोड़ कर देहात में काम करना है, जहां हमारे किसान भाई रहते हैं। किसानों की तरफ से बहुत सा पैसा लगान में आता है, अबवाब में आता है और कई और टैक्सों से आता है। सरकार की ओर से शहरों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है और वह देहात की तरफ नहीं बढ़ती है। इस कारण देहात की जनता बहुत निराश

हो गई है। वे कहते हैं कि ऐसा राज कभी नहीं हुआ, हमें बहुत तकलीफ है। हम उनको समझाते हैं कि हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ देश है, अंग्रेज लोग यहां से सब कुछ ले गये हैं, उन्हों ने कुछ नहीं छोड़ा है, हमारी सरकार और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री हमारी तरक्की के लिये काम कर रही है। देहात में तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन वहां काम सही तरीके से कामयाब नहीं होता है। हमारे कर्मचारी ईमानदारी के काम नहीं करते हैं, काम में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं। हमारे यहां बीज, तकावी, खाई, बंधिया या बैल का पैसा देर के मिलता है। इस के अतिरिक्त जब उस के लिये किसान दरख्वास्त देता है, तो पटवारी को पांच रुपये पहले चाहियें। फिर कचहरी में मुंशी को दस रुपये चाहियें। दस रुपये तहसीलदार को दिये जाते हैं, जिस से किसान को सौ रुपये के नब्बे ही मिलते हैं। हमारे किसान कहते हैं कि हम इतना टैक्स और लगान देते हैं, लेकिन हमारी हालत सुधरती नहीं है। उन की हालत कैसे सुधरे, इस का तरीका सोचना चाहिये। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री शहरों में रहती है, देहात में नहीं जाती है। अगर वह गांवों के बीच में ठहरे और वहां किसानो की हालत को देखे तो उस को वहा की स्थिति का पूरा पता चल सकता है। होता यह है कि मिनिस्ट्री के लोग रैस्ट हाउस में ठहरते है, जहां लू बिल्कुल नही लग सकती है और जहा अच्छे ठंडे पानी का प्रबन्ध होता है। अगर उन को एक दिन तकलीफ भी हो, तो भी उन को गांवों के बीच में जाना चाहिये। तभी हमारी जनता की समस्या हल हो सकती है मैं यह हंसी की बात नही कहती हूं और न ही झूठ बोलती हूं। जब मैं अपने एरिया में देहात में जाती हूं, तो वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि बाई, यहां की आवाज क्यों नही उठाई जाती है? मैं कहती हूं, भाई साहब, आवाज उठाई जाती है, बड़ी-बड़ी रिपोर्टें जाती हैं, जो कि तुलें, तो तुल नहीं सकतीं, जिन को शेषनाग भी उठा नहीं सकता, लेकिन करें क्या? ऊपर से काम ठीक होता है, तो नीचे के कर्मचारी लापरवाही से काम करते हैं। अगर वे सचाई से काम करें, तो हमारे देश की समस्या हल हो सकती है। अगर हम उन की शिकायत करते हैं, लिख कर देते हैं, और वह डिपार्टमेंट के पास जाती है, तो वे लोग ऐसे मिल जाते हैं कि उस दरख्वास्त का, उस कागज का पता ही नहीं चलता कि वह किस कुंऐं में चली गई। अगर मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा जाये, तो यहां से सही कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि टैक्स चाहे लगाये जायें—जब टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे, तो देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है और देश का काम नहीं चल सकता है—लेकिन उतना टैक्स लगाना चाहिये, जिस से कि हमारी जनता के ऊपर भार न पड़े और हमारे देश का काम भी होता जाये।

अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पहले मैं पूना में मिली थी। आज दूसरी बार उन से प्रार्थना करने का मौका मिला है। मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूं कि वह इतना टैक्स लगाते हैं, लेकिन वह मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के एरिया में डकैतियों की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। करोड़ों रुपये वहां लगाये जाते हैं, लेकिन डाकुओं और बदमाशों को खत्म नही किया जा सका है। उस समस्या को सींचते हैं, फिर पानी डालते हैं, फिर पौदा लगाते हैं। इस से वे समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है? सरकार ऐसा आर्डर क्यों नही निकालती, ऐसा कड़ा कदम क्यों नही उठाती कि छ: महीने में डाकुओं का नाम लेश न रहे। विन्ध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान है, पहाड़ हैं। वहां कोई ऐसा रोजगार धन्धा नही है। वहां पर कोदों, कुटकी, सठारा, रासी, कौनी, मक्का, ज्वार वगैरह छोटा अनाज होता है और उसी पर वहां के लोग गुजारा करते हैं। वहां गेहूं, चना नहीं होता है। वहां पर छोटे छोटे धन्धे खोले जायें और इस तरह की स्कीमें वहां चलाई जायें। भिलाई में लोहे का कारखाना खोला जा रहा है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में लोहे की बड़ी-बड़ी खानें हैं। वहां पर अच्छे रोजगार, छोटे छोटे धन्धे, छोटी-छोटी योजनायें चलाई जायें, जिस से लोगों को काम दिया जा सके

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

और वहां डकैतियां बन्द हो जायें। वहां के बुन्देले राजा थे। उन की बड़ी शान थी। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे राज्य चले गये, हमारे पास काम नहीं है, हम किस की मजूरी करें, हमारे लिये कोई चारा नहीं है सिवा इस के कि हम डाके डालें, हमें मिलिट्री में मौका दिया जाय, जिस से हम देश की रक्षा और उन्नति कर सकें। वहां के लोग यह मांग करते हैं। वहां पैसा लगाइये, टैक्स लगाइये।

मैं ने आप का समय ज्यादा ले लिया है, लेकिन आप घंटी न बजायें, क्योंकि मैं ने थोड़ा और भी बोलना है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब जैसे प्रदेशों में बड़ी-बड़ी नहरें और बांध देते हैं, जहां पर कि उन की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है जितनी कि और जगहों पर है। हमारे विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लिये न तो कोई बांध ही दिया गया है और न कोई योजना ही बनाई गई है। राजस्थान में भी यही हाल है। वहां पर भी रेता ही रेता है। वहां पर मारवाड़ी लोग भी रहते है जो कि चार महीने तक अपने-अपने सामान अपने कंधों पर उठाये हिन्दुस्तान में घूमते फिरते रहते हैं क्योंकि पानी की कमी है। इस तरह के जो एरियाज हैं, उन में आप बांध बनाइये, वहां पर पानी का प्रबन्ध कीजिये पानी का वहां भंडार बनाइये। लेकिन आप पूरी हल्वा इत्यादि वहीं पर खाने को देते हैं, जहां पर कि खाने को मन नहीं होता है, वहां पर खाने को नही देते हैं जहां के हरिजन लोग भूखों मरते हैं। मौआ खाते हैं, टपरियों में हैं, जिन के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है, खाने को चना नही है।

अंग्रेजी पढ़ी लिखी मैं नहीं हूं ....

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : बड़ी भाग्यवान हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हम ने कहा है न कि जब बुड्ढे हो जाते हैं, तब मति भी खराब हो जाती है। मैं पहले ही कह चुकी हूं कि मुझे बोल लेने दी जिये और मुझे बीच में न टोकियेगा।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आप ने खंडसारी पर टैक्स लगाया है, वह अच्छा लगाया है, लेकिन उस को और कम कीजिये। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि टैक्स लगने नहीं चाहियें, लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि अगर टैक्स नहीं लगेंगे तो देश का काम कैसे चलेगा। जितने भी टैक्स लगते हैं, व्यापारियों पर या दूसरे लोगों पर, उन का बोझ जनता पर ही पड़ता है। अगर चार पैसा टैक्स लगाया जाता है, तो जनता पर ही इस का असर पड़ता है और कीमत को दो पैसा या इस से अधिक और बढ़ा दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं मानती हूं कि टैक्स के बगैर देश का काम नहीं चल सकता है क्योंकि बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें हैं जिन को पूरा किया जाना है और दूसरे बड़े बड़े काम करने को पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देहात की हालत को सुधारा जाये और वहां पर जो किसान वर्ग रहता है, उस की जो मांगें है, उन को पूरा किया जाये। उन के लिये बिजली, पानी तथा छोटे-छोटे धंधे होने चाहियें और इस तरह की योजनायें आप बनायें और इस ओर कदम बढ़ायें ताकि जनता मे उत्साह पैदा हो और वह पैदावार को बढ़ा सके। उनका जो काम है वह समय पर होना चाहिए। इस से हम जो सेवा कार्य करते हैं, उसमें अड़चन पैदा नहीं होगी। जब मैं सेवा-कार्य करने के लिए अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाती हूं तो मुझ से लोग कहते हैं कि बाई तुम हमारे लिए आवाज नहीं लगाती हो, हमारे लिए भी कुछ करो। मैं चाहती हूं कि उनको इस तरह की बात कहने का अवसर ही नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक शरणार्थियों का सवाल है, उनके वास्ते आपने बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है लेकिन कहीं-कहीं पर उनके लिए रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, तथा दूसरी सुविधायें नहीं हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि उनके लिए भी आप कुछ करें। हमें उन्हें शरणार्थी नहीं कहना चाहिए, वे भी हमारे भाई हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर मध्य

प्रदेश में या कहीं और शरणार्थी लोग हो जाते, तो उनकी समस्या इतनी आसानी से हल नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन वे शरणार्थी कहीं पर भी किसी के मकान पर भीख मांगने के लिए नहीं गये। इन लोगों ने व्यापार में अच्छी तरक्की की है, अच्छा पैसा कमाया है और यह सब अपनी मेहनत से किया है। वे अपने ही पैरों पर खड़े हुए हैं और किसी के दरवाजे पर मांगने के लिए नहीं गये। लेकिन दूसरे स्थानों पर, मध्य प्रदेश में जिन जिन जगहों पर शरणार्थियों के लिए रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है उनके लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और मैं चाहती हूं ऐसी जगहों पर आप पैसा लगायें ताकि वे भी महसूस कर सकें कि उनके लिए भी आप कुछ कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक सिपाहियों का, मेजरों का या दूसरे लोग जो मिलिट्री में नौकरी करते हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध है, जब वे छुट्टी करके आते हैं, तब आपका कर्तव्य है कि आप उनको जमीन दें, घर दें, जगह दें ताकि वे काम करके अपना पेट भर सकें। २५-३० साल तक वे लोग मिलिट्री में काम करते हैं और नौकरी करने के बाद भी उनके लिए कुछ करना आपका कर्तव्य है। जो लोग मारे जाते हैं, उनके बाल-बच्चों की भी ठीक से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। डकैती एरियाज में देखा गया है कि जब कोई सिपाही मारा जाता है तो दो रुपया उसको इनाम का दे दिया जाता है या उसकी बीवी को दे दिया जाता है। अब दो रुपया में कौन अपनी जान गंवाना चाहेगा। उनके पूरे घर का आप बन्दोबस्त करें जिससे देश की रक्षा में कमी न आने पावे। वे लोग कहते हैं कि दो रुपये के लिए कौन काम करे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

चूंकि समय खत्म हो गया है, इस वास्ते अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि आप सब का करके गांवों का दौरा करें और गांवों की हालत को देखें और गांवों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए जो कुछ हो सकता है, करें। जहां तक टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, आप खूब टैक्स लगायें, उससे कोई नुकसान नहीं है, लेकिन हां, उतना ही लगायें, जितना कि लोग सहन कर सकें।

श्री वि० चं० सेठ (शाहजहांपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बराबर जब से वित्त मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही है, यहां बैठा खुश को सुनता रहा हूं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष रखे। मैं समझता हूं कि विचारों की इतनी बड़ी शृंखला है कि उन सब की तरफ वित्त मंत्रालय या वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा ध्यान देना भी शायद सम्भव न हो सके। परन्तु मौलिक रूप से अगर इस प्रश्न को देखा जाये तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि दो तीन चीजों की तरफ विशेष रूप से देखना उनके लिए अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी टैक्स लगाने की पालिसी निश्चित होनी चाहिए जिस से कि जनता में असन्तोष की भावना पैदा न हो। मैं बराबर ऐसा अनुभव करता रहा हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि आज कांग्रेस के हाथ में देश का शासन है, मैजोरिटी पार्टी के रूप में वही राज्य कर रही है, इतना होने पर भी अगर ध्यान से देखा जाये तो कोई भी वर्ग देश का ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होगा जिसमें कि सन्तोष की भावना हो, फिर चाहे वे सर्विसिस हों, चाहे किसान वर्ग हो, चाहे व्यवसायी वर्ग हो या कोई और वर्ग हो। हर तरफ असन्तोष की भावना देश में फैल रही है। इसका बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व, जहां तक मैं अनुभव करता हूं, वित्त मंत्रालय के ऊपर भी है। आज टैक्सेशन की पालिसी देश में इस प्रकार से चल रही है कि कोई भी वर्ग अपनी जगह पर निश्चित नहीं है। कितने आश्चर्य की यह बात है। जैसा कि मैं ने कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में कहा था कि आज जो बड़ी चोरी कर रहे हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सीलिंग की बात की जाती है। हमारे देश में लोगों ने

[श्री वि० चं० सेठ]

बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाये, लाखों रुपया उन्होंने उन फार्मों को कामयाब बनाने के लिए लगाया लेकिन उन्हें यह मालूम नहीं है कि कल वे फार्म उनके पास रहेंगे या नहीं । इसके अतिरिक्त मैं दो चार और निहायत आवश्यक बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

कल एक प्रश्न आया था और मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत ही आवश्यक था । किसी एक सज्जन ने जर्मनी की उपमा दी थी जो तरक्की थोड़े समय में उसने की है, उसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था । बड़ी ठीक उपमा थी । आज जर्मनी चार भागों में विभाजित है और चार देशों का जिस पर राज्य हो उसके बाद भी वह मुल्क इतनी तरक्की करता जाये और उसकी ट्रेड दुनिया के अन्य मुल्कों में फैलती जाये, क्या यह हमारे लिए लज्जाजनक बात नहीं है कि हम वैसा नहीं कर सके हैं ? इसके उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि यह चीज टैक्स पालिसी पर नहीं बल्कि देश के आदमियों पर निर्भर करती है कि कितनी तरक्की कोई देश करता है सत्य है । पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । देश के अन्दर लोगों में इस तरह की भावना पैदा करना भी तो मंत्रियों का ही कर्तव्य है । इस देश को आजाद हुए बारह वर्ष हो चुके हैं । मैं तो बारह वर्ष नहीं मानता, अधिक मानता हूं क्योंकि पहली मिनिस्ट्री कांग्रेस की १९३७ में बनी थी.। लेकिन बारह वर्ष ही आप मान लें । बारह वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी देश में इस तरह की भावना पैदा हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती, जिसे देख कर आश्चर्य हुए बिना नहीं रहता । हर आदमी ऐसा मानता है कि जैसे कांग्रेस सरकार एक दूसरी चीज और जनता बिल्कुल दूसरी चीज । आज भी हम देश की जनता के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा नहीं कर सके कि यह देश हमारा है और हमारा भी कोई नैतिक कर्तव्य है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जर्मनी एक छोटा सा देश है और उसकी आबादी पांच करोड़ है जबकि हमारे देश की आबादी ३५-४० करोड़ है और यह एक बहुत बड़ा देश है । इतना होने पर भी हम किसी भी प्रकार उस देश के सामने खड़े नहीं हो सकते इसका कारण केवल यही है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जिस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय मनोभावना होनी चाहिए, जिस प्रकार का उत्साह होना चाहिए देश को आगे बढ़ाने हेतु उस उत्साह और मनोभावना का आज पूर्णतयः अभाव है ।

अब मैं एक और बहुत ही आवश्यक बात मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । बरसों से यह बात चल रही है कि सारे देश में सेल्स टैक्स एक ही प्रकार से लगाया जाये । इतनी छोटी सी बात को करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय को दो या चार घंटे की जरूरत है वह इस कार्य को करके एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे सारे देश के स्टेटों को वह इसके बारे में कह सकते थे परन्तु आज तक किसी भी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंचा जा सका । एक आदमी एक चीज कहीं से खरीदता है और दूसरी चीज कहीं और से। जनता को असुविधा न हो, इसका हम कोई इलाज आज तक नहीं कर सके । सारे देश के लिए सेल्स टैक्स की एक ही परिभाषा निर्धारित नहीं कर सके ।

अनेक वर्षों से सारे देश में यह भावना व्याप्त है कि वनस्पति को रंगदार कर दिया जाये परन्तु इसके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि कौन सा प्रभाव हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय के हृदय पर या मस्तिष्क पर पड़ा हुआ है कि इतनी छोटी सी बात को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया । ऐसा अगर कर दिया गया होता, तो जनता को प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर पता चल जाता कि यह घृत भी और यह वनस्पति है । परन्तु आज तक भी हम इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सके हैं ।

12 hrs.

केवल विरोधी पक्ष ने ही नहीं बल्कि कांग्रेस के अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस सदन में यह कहा कि आज खंडसारी पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है वह बिल्कुल ही गैर जरूरी है। मैं यहां पर यह चीज बतलाना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि मैंने पिछले दिन भी संक्षेप में अर्ज किया था, कि ३ आने रुपये की सब्सिडी दे कर हम सहर को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं तो उस का मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल यही होता है कि हम किसी प्रकार लाखों आदमियों की रोजी को कायम रख सकें। इसी तरह से खंडसारी के सम्बन्ध में है। खंडसारी पर आप ने जो रिलीफ दिया उस के लिए धन्यवाद है लेकिन वह ऐसी बात हुई कि एक आदमी पर दस सेर का बोझा लाद दिया जाय और अगर वह कहे कि हमें यह बरदाश्त नहीं तो कहा जाय कि अच्छा ९ मन कर दिया जाय। आखिर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? खंडसारी आज देश में बिखरी गांव गांव में फैली हुई है। अगर हम उस को रिलीफ नहीं देते तो वह कैसे चल सकती है? कभी कभी सोचने लगता हूं कि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्रात्मक शैली के अन्तर्गत शासन चल रहा है उस का सीधा और सच्चा अर्थ यही है कि प्रजा की भावना का आदर किया जाय। लेकिन मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि आज हमारे यहां के जो कर्ता धर्ता हैं उन के अन्दर एक ऐसी भावना बैठ गई है कि चूंकि उन्होंने निर्णय कर लिया इस लिए उस से हटने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक है एक ओर प्रजातांत्रिक शासन की घोषणा और दूसरी ओर उस के विपरीत मन में भावना निर्धारित कर उस से हटने की चेष्टा न की जाय? यह एक दूसरे से मिलती जुलती बात नहीं है। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे देश से अनेक प्रकार के रिप्रेजेन्टेशन, आप के सामने आने का सीधा सच्चा अर्थ यही है कि आप के पास मज्म देखने टटोलने के लिए साधन है कि सारा देश यह चाहता है कि खंडसारी पर किसी प्रकार का कोई लेवी न लगाई जाय। परन्तु इन सारी भावनाओं को जानने के बाद भी मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि शायद अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई चीज हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मन में निर्धारित नहीं की जिस से एक्चुअली कोई रिलीफ या सहयोग देश की जनता को प्राप्त हो सके।

यहां पर मैं एक चीज और आप के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के हेतु देश में बिजली फैलाई जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आज हमारे जितने भी मन्त्रालय हैं सभी चाहते हैं कि गांव गांव में बिजली फैलाई जाय। एक ओर तो हम बिजली फैलाने की कल्पना करें और दूसरी ओर जब कोई व्यवसाय बिजली ले तो उस पर नवीन टैक्स लगा दें। यह कैसी विरोधात्मक भावना है, मैं सोच नहीं पाता। अम्बर चर्खे तक में बिजली से चलाना की भावना लाई जा रही है कि उस को हम क्यों न बिजली से चलावें लेकिन दूसरी ओर यह हाल है कि सारे के सारे कार्यक्रम पुरानी पद्धति से किये जायें और केवल सेंट्रिफ्यूगल मशीन तीन हार्स पावर की चला दी जाय तो वह काटेज इंडस्ट्री टैक्स के अन्तर्गत आ जाती है। यह बातें मंत्री महोदय को स्वयम् समझना चाहिए था, जब सदन उन के सामने निवेदन करता है तो उन के हृदय में उन के लिए शायद कोई स्थान नहीं बना पाता।

प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में मिलों के लिए जो शूगर का कोटा निर्धारित किया था सन् १९५८-५९ में वह केवल बीस या साढ़े बीस लाख टन था। उस में से साढ़े उन्नीस लाख टन उन्होंने पूरा कर लिया इस तरह से वह लगभग अपने कोटे के टार्गेट तक पहुंच गये। परन्तु उन्होंने जो साढ़े सात लाख टन का खंडसारी का कोटा निर्धारित किया था उस में से वह केवल ढाई लाख टन केवल एक तिहाई तक पहुंच सका है। इस के

[श्री वि० चं० सेठ]

लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंग है, ८ करोड़ रु० का बजट रखा था ताकि खंडसारी के सहयोग से हमारे देश में और लाखों लोग इस काम में नये लगाये जायें। एक ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार की अंग सरकार, व्यवसाय को मदद देने के लिये ८ करोड़ रु० का बजट निर्धारित करे दूसरी ओर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार है, जो कि उस सरकार के सर पर बैठी हुई, उस का गला दबा दे ताकि सारी की सारी इंडस्ट्री समाप्त हो जाय, मैं इन विरोधात्मक भावनाओं को देख कर कभी कभी बड़ा आश्चर्य करता हूं। आखिर तमाशा क्या है ? आप की ही एक अंग सरकार ८ करोड़ रु० से एक तरफ व्यवसाय को प्रोत्साहित करे और दूसरी ओर ऐसा टैक्स लगाया जाय कि सारे का सारा प्रोत्साहन वहीं का वहीं रह जाय, मैं अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। आप को देश की भावना को साथ ले कर चलाना है। अगर आप देश की भावना का, एक पर्टिकुलर मामले में, जिस से देश के बजट पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसे मामूली मामले में, सत्कार नहीं करते, तो किस प्रकार कांग्रेस सरकार पर जनता का विश्वास हो सकेगा।

यहां मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी, यद्यपि वह आज तक जनता के समक्ष नहीं लाई गई, परन्तु उस ने निश्चित रूप से अपनी रिपोर्ट में सरकार से कहा है कि कोई भी इस प्रकार का टैक्स खंडसारी पर लगाना, उचित नहीं होगा, बल्कि उन्होंने यह निश्चित किया कि २०० रु० पर सेस और ५०० रु० पर कस्टम अधिक से अधिक, खंडसारी पर लाइसेंसिंग फीस कर दी जाय। यह निर्णय होने के बाद २५ फरवरी, १९५९ को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने १०० रु० पर सेस वाली जो सुझाव कमिशन ने दिया उस से १०० रु० अधिक, और ५०० रु० के बजाय ६०० रु० पर कस्टम लाइसेंसिंग फीस लगा दी। अभी देश की रोशनाई की सूखी नहीं थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक ऐसा टैक्स लगा दिया जिस के कारण जितने भी देश के इस कार्य के व्यवसायी थे सारे के सारे आतंकित हो गये। मैं उस क्षेत्र से यहां आता हूं जो कि सारे देश में एक से बड़ा खंडसारी बनाने का केन्द्र है। मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं और इस लिए आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा वहां पर बैठना भी कठिन है। अनेक आदमी, तार, टेलिफोन सुबह से शाम तक आते हैं। मैं उन का क्या उत्तर दूं ? मेरे दिल में यह बात आती है कि मंत्री महोदय के पास मेरी विनय सुनने के लिए समय नहीं है यह ठीक उत्तर होगा। परन्तु यह उत्तर सुन कर उन्हें सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र के आदमियों की हालत बतलाऊं वहां पर क्या पोजीशन है। अगर यह मान लिया जाय कि यह टैक्स छोड़ दिया जाय और १ करोड़ या ७५ लाख रु० ले भी लिया जाय तो उस से हमारे देश के कार्यक्रम पर कोई एफेक्ट नहीं होगा परन्तु यदि देश की मनोभावनाओं का यही आदर प्रजातंत्रात्मक शासन में है तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि इस के लिये किसी दूसरे शब्द की रचना की जाय वरना यह शब्द इस के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Finance Bill in a general way. The proposals in the Bill have been subjected to a very critical examination by the different sections of opinion in the House. An impression is created that the tax proposals act heavily on one section of the public. There is an opposite opinion that this section is not sufficiently heavily taxed and therefore the hon. Finance Minister is partial towards them. But there is also a third opinion, which is more theoretical than practical, from my hon.

friend, who now and then treats this House to an intellectual exposition of the principle of socialism. He is not satisfied with anything that this Government has been doing. I believe that the situation lies somewhere in between all these contending criticism. But one thing is clear and that is that the Congress with its ideology and experience of administration over a number of years and with an intimate contact with the people has been steering the ship of State to the best of its ability and sincerity. Government can justly claim the approbation of the people at large and their allegience in the light of the substantial results achieved in the increased tempo of all-round development to achieve the final ideal of a socialist pattern of society.

The public sector as well as the private sector, both are absolutely essential for the development of this country. One cannot exist without the other. Up till now, that is, up to the time of our plannmg, the whole country more or less depended on the private sector excepting the public utility services run by the Government even during the British regime. Now, gradually the influence and the area of operation of the public sector is so developing that all public utility services are coming under public control, run for the people by the people and in the interests of the people. Therefore, one cannot say that the Government or the Party that is running this Government is not definitely marching towards the ideal of a socialistic State.

If you see the vast improvement that has been effected during the First Five Year Plan and during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, you will see how public investment has been stepping up by hundreds of crores of rupees every year. The very fact that the majority of the investments of Rs. 4,500 crores intended for the Second Plan go in the public sector shows that the main ideal of the socialist pattern is never lost sight of. But there is one thing and that is there that is no use in running down the private sector too. Important sections of industry are being controlled by the private sector. Textiles, tea, coffee, jute, sugar and all the foreign exchange earning part of our trade and commerce are in the hands of the private sector. There should be a harmonious co-operation between the Government and the private sector to see that until the Government and the people are in a position to take over the private sector in its entirety the private sector should not be strangled for want of proper encouragement.

We see that in 1956 Rs. 230 crores of new capital issues were sanctioned for the private sector, in 1957, Rs. 135 crores were sanctioned and in 1958, only Rs 90 crores. It is cut down. Therefore there is some legitimate grievance from the private sector that they are not able to get their heavy machinery and the essential raw materials to work up the factories to their full capacity and also to set up new plants to implement their programmes. There is no point in listening to the argument of my Communist friends that the private sector should be completely liquidated by the heaviest taxation possible. It has got a role to play until some time and, I hope, for a long time, if this country is to have a sort of a mixed economy.

We are not going on Western lines where heavy industry plays an all-important and all-envelopmg role. We have to organise our industry in such a manner that there will be perfect co-ordination and co-operation between heavy industry, medium industry and cottage industry. Perhaps, China will be a good example for us to follow by having heavy plants in all the main sections of industry and medium-sized industries to be developed in villages and in smaller towns and cottage industries in villages. India, you know,—I need not say that—essentially is a land of the villages and we should all see that there should not be a general shift of population from the villages into towns to the detriment

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or the dislocation of the economy of the whole country. We have to see that the rural economy is so geared up to industrial production that there will be plenty of production and consumption at the village level and at the smaller towns level as far as possible. That we are going on the right lines has been discerned by well-meaning friends from all over the world and I should like to quote one gentleman, who means much to us, who has been very helpful and who is no other than Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank. He has commended India's measures to increase domestic resources for development plans. Mr. Black in his speech to be delivered in the United Nations Economic Council's Spring Session in Mexico said:

> "....a steadily expanding supply of essential public utility services was a 'requisite of economic growth in all under-developed countries'."

He has said:

> "If there is a strong base in domestic savings capital from outside it may provide that necessary margin of success in the development effort."

He cited Railways as an example. The Railways is a commercial concern that has its own capital, its own set-up and is ploughing back what it is earning into its development. Mr. Black has commended the Railways as an example where by the effort of the country and the Government of India they are able to maintain an essential services—not only maintain it but also develop it and meet all its development expenditure to a large extent. But we should be warned in time about the fall in the revenues or the anticipated income of the Railways both goods and passenger earnings. There is no use throwing the blame on road transport. Withdrawals from the Depreciation Fund for the five years ending 1959-60 average about Rs. 60 crores a year as against the annual accretion of only Rs. 45 crores as agreed to by this House. In the course of ten years, the total assets of the Railways will increase from Rs. 727 crores to Rs. 1,636 crores and a corresponding depreciation allowance has to be provided. But now we find that from Rs. 109 crores this Depreciation Fund has fallen to Rs. 37 crores. We have to carefully look into this matter and see that the anticipated incomes or earnings from the Railways will not fall but develop more and more.

Again, with regard to our electricity undertakings also they have to generate a self-paying tempo which prove in the next few years a paying proposition to the capital charges as well as the interest. That has to be done at any cost and in the initial stages we may suffer some losses but in the long run that is one of the essential services that has to be made as self-paying proposition.

With regard to huge river valley projects, in which hundreds of crores have been sunk, we must see that every drop of water which is generated in these projects is properly utilised and a corresponding wealth is produced out of which they pay their own interest and capital charges.

Thus, we see that the public sector is proving a successful proposition. But we are still in the initial stages. It requires experience. It requires knowledge. Essentially the question is not merely a question of money or resources but is a question of human capacity and personnel. That has to be trained in a large measure. We have seen many of these public undertakings that are being run by Government. For instance, the locomotive manufacturing concerns in the Railways, the coach factory, the aircraft factory, the fertiliser factory, some of these concerns are running well and are not incurring any heavy losses. But there are certain other concerns which are running into troubles in the earlier days but they have got the seeds of growth and development and can be very well improved by a

little more careful tending of them and careful attention being paid to the proper personnel posted in these undertakings. In all these public undertakings we have been noticing that there is a lack of competent accountancy system. Wherever we see we find enormous losses being incurred on account of faulty accounting. You require a large number of technical staff who are well-trained. There should be an automatic internal audit for every concern before these concerns run into troubles.

Then, I come to the question of land reform and co-operative agricultural activity. We have all agreed that agriculture is the base of all our structure and our economic growth. Without its development or without a proper organisation of agriculture, there is no use of planning in any other sector. But, our agricultural development has been always in trouble. The Agriculture Ministry—whoever has gone into that, has always had an unlucky star except probably Shri Kidwai in the recent decade.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He also had; he met with his death.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Not in that way.

An Hon. Member: He was there.

Shri Thirumala Rao: That was very brief. I never shared responsibility; I was a Junior Minister. All the criticism went to the Senior Minister.

Shri Khadilkar: Is it that the Junior Ministers do not share the responsibility?

Mr. Speaker: Not in his time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Share responsibility, but not the blame.

Mr. Speaker: That is they are sitting in a separate Bench.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Our agricultural production is going up according to statistics. But, we are not able to cope with the varied situations that develop. We are not able to assure ourselves of any confident dealing with the situation. A degree of organisation and guidance with and by authority is needed in the chaotic condition of our present agriculture. The cooperation of a large number of people has to be enlisted or mobilised for the purpose.

If you see the figures from the National Sample Survey, the following data are revealed. The Sample Survey was carried out from July 1954 to March, 1957. There are 6·5 crores of families in India's villages. Under their control, there are 31 crore acres of land, which is nearly 38 per cent of the whole area of the country. But, it forms 61 per cent of the culturable area. Of these, 1¼ crore families have no land at all. They are landless people. Of all the families in the villages, nearly one-fourth of them have got less than one acre per family, not per head. That is, one-fourth of the families are landless and one-fourth of the families own less than 1 acre per family. Of these families, 63·5 per cent work on their land; 12·5 per cent have partly leased out their lands. Only 2 per cent have completely leased out their lands and perhaps have gone to the towns following other professions.

Mr. Speaker: How many own below one acre?

Shri Thirumala Rao: One-fourth of 6·5 crores of families; they are families, not individuals.

The other 22 per cent of the people have no interest in any land. This is the deplorable condition of our agriculture today. Ninty per cent of the families are tilling their own land. Ten per cent of the families have joint ownership with others. Six per cent of the families do joint cultivation with others. Eight per cent of the land is in joint management.

I cannot understand the hue and cry raised against service co-operatives and co-operative farming. It is said that the leaders are depriving the poor peasant of his heritage handed down to him for centuries. I am sure this is not the voice of the poor, but the voice of the rich and middle

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

class rich on the threshold of the rich. They have got vested interests in absentee landlordism. If you go into the country and see, there are people owing 500 acres and 600 acres. There may be good farmers among them. There are hundreds of labourers working on their fields without any security of service or tenure for the next morning. This state of affairs cannot go on in the changing state of the world. Therefore, we have to devote some time to see how this system can be reformed and changed and transformed.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave has secured 40 lakh acres of land and 4,000 villages in Bhoodan. Whether it is useful land or not, is a different matter. But, it is a symbolic movement where without compulsion, out of free will so much of land has been given. Even if you want to do some charity, you may have a rejected coin and give it in charity. Some may have bought some useless land and given it in charity. If one wants to pass of as genuine person, he has got to show some charitable disposition. As you say, Sir, if you want to say Rama, Rama and become a Bhakta of Rama, even if you started saying mara, mara, it will become Rama Rama and you will be converted into a genuine bhakta. So also, for the sake of public policy, some people may have given the land. But the hibit of parting with land has been included as a proposition for 8 years which has attracted world attention today. Leaders of any country who have got the good of the masses at their heart, cannot ignore it for long. I do not want to say much. Government should devote more attention to large-scale farming. Here, in Suratgar, they are reclaiming 30,000 acres of land. In Tarai area, they have already brought under cultivation 10,000 acres of land in the U.P. to settle the refugees from the Punjab. There is the tractor-ploughed land in Bhopal and Dandakaranya. There is in Mysore State what is called the Malnad Development scheme which can bring thousands of acres under cultivation. Such schemes can be brought up all over the country as part of the development plans under the Five Year Plan and we can see that production will increase.

Lastly, I want to say one or two things about the political situation. My hon. friends, yesterday, have been very loud in un-earthing some conspiracy or something in the Home Ministry department, financing a newspaper in Calcutta in 1953 and 1956. I want to remind my hon. friends opposite about this. Mr. Speaker, you were also here in this House when Mr. Maxwell was the Home Member. When we sitting in the House as Congress Members were being driven into detention camps, there were our members from the Communist party, hanging about in the ante-room of Mr. Maxwell, the Home Member. He financed them, purchased presses for them, supplied paper when there was paper scarcity and enabled the Communist party of India to run 13 language Indian papers all over India to discredit the Congress, to stab the Congress in the back, to hand over the Congress volunteers to the police. They believe that public memory is so short, and they un-earth something somewhere and hold up a skeleton. My hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair has got the tenacity and persistence to continue the old story that his friend started in the other House.

I want to say another thing, and this leads to the attitude of our Communist friends about Tibet and the recent happenings. It is nothing strange that their ideology is an exotic plant that thrives on periodical rejuvenation of their leaders undergoing medical and psychotherapeutic treatment in Moscow. One is not amazed to see that their love of their leader countries make them lose their sense of proportion to compare the Dalai

Lama with Master Tara Singh. There is nothing new.

But, it pains one greatly to note the tone and tenor of the speeches made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. He is a good friend of mine. But, he does not know where he stands in the political field. He is so much bewildered. He is a leader of the Praja Socialist Party, having his body there, his soul in international politics and his performance between the Congress and the Praja Socialist Party. I was very much pained to see the lack of responsibility he has exhibited in a situation that is full of potential danger and delicacy. I shall quote one sentence from his speech—it is not a long one—made in the Sapru House—"Mr. Asoka Mehta, P.S.P. leader, said in New Delhi on Friday that India should not be satisfied by merely granting political asylum to the Dalai Lama, but should allow him to carry on his fight for freedom from here in a dignified manner." I credit him with vast knowledge and vast reading. He is periodically having refresher courses of his knowledge by visiting foreign countries.

Today, the position of India in the international world is delicate and trying. On the one side you have countries like Japan, America etc. in one camp and on the other, you have countries like Russia and China aligned on the other side of the camp. There are countries which are divided into two camps of cold war. Each camp is contending for intellectual and emotional superiority over men's minds. In this difficult situation, our hon. Prime Minister, with his extraordinary position in world politics, has created a position for India in the world which is at once respectful and forbidding for any powerful nation to meddle with our independence. The whole world has appreciated the role being played by our Prime Minister in this difficult time. The love, esteem and affection shown to Dalai Lama from Tejpur to Mussoorie speaks volumes for the sympathy and moral support that India has given to Dalai Lama in his difficult situation. It is not fair for any political party to fish in troubled waters, whether they belong to the socialist party or the communist party. All sections of the House have to give their support to our Prime Minister who is leading the whole nation in a delicate situation. His statement or his speech has not suffered in dignity or restraint. He has been discharging the duty that has fallen on his shoulders as an international statesman of great standing and repute. It cannot be possible for Dalai Lama to carry on his plans of regaining Tibet with India as his base of operations. The leader of the P.S. Party has been telling us that we are passing through a crisis of faith. I agree that it is a crisis of faith which my friends are passing through, today aligning themselves with the Communists in Orissa and the Congress in Kerala to reap some opportunist advantage.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. Why does he forget that the Congress party is having political alliances with Akalis, Jharkand, Muslim League and Ganathantra Parishad?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is entitled to say what he wants to say.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would request my hon. friends not to get excited. I was referring to the crisis of faith which has been so often preached recently by their leader.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The crisis of faith is right inside the heart of his own leader.

Shri Thirumala Rao: You do not lose your patience. I hope my hon. friends here will not lose their patience and get angry with me. We can talk about it in the lobby if he likes. But I wish to say this much that it is not fair for any political party to fish in troubles waters, whether they are socialists or communists.

I trust, Sir, the Finance Minister, on the whole, carries the goodwill of the House and the country in his arduous task.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make an announcement. I would like to know the wishes of the House in this matter. Originally five hours had been allotted for clauses and Third Reading. I find that a large number of hon. Members still want to speak. Four hours have been set apart for the clause-by-clause consideration. There is time allotted for the third reading also. I do not know what need is there to have a lot of time for the third reading. So far as clause-by-clause consideration is concerned, I find that a number of amendments have been tabled . Most of the amendments are out of order because hon. Members want to vary the taxation proposals without the President's sanction. Therefore, those amendments are out of order. The hon. Deputy-Speaker originally allotted five hours. He took away some time from the clause-by-clause consideration. At the desire of the House, he transferred one hour from the time allotted for clause-by-clause consideration to the General Discussion. May I allot one more hour for the general discussion?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes. We will have a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow any hon. Member who has not spoken at the time of the general discussion to speak whatever he likes when we discuss the clauses.

Shri M. R. Masani: Before you pass final order, may I say something? The Finance Bill is an important Bill. The clause-by-clause discussion, in the view of some of us, has an importance. We should not treat that lightly.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow opportunity for the hon. Member to speak.

Shri M. R. Masani: Five hours were allotted for clause-by-clause consideration. It was reduced to four hours. I suggest that no further reduction should be made.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no amendment to clauses, why should any hon. Member go no suggesting that we must allow some time? There are no amendments. Most of the amendments are out of order. So far as the Government amendments are concerned, they are in pursuance of various representations which have been made and which certainly would be welcome to the House. Under those circumstances I do not think it is necessary. It was expected that the Finance Bill will be completed today by 6 o'clock. We took away half an hour for adjournment motion and for the short notice question. We started at 12.30. If we started at 12 o'clock we could have finished the clause-by-clause consideration and the entire third reading also by 6 o'clock. Now we have to sit for half an hour more. This evening we have got half an hour discussion on the question tabled by Shri Tangamani. I am going to allow that, but not today. Originally we agreed to sit till 6 o'clock until the Finance Bill is disposed of. On Friday, we will be sitting only up to 5 o'clock and we can take up half an hour discussion then. Tomorrow we have got two hours discussion. Originally I agreed that every week we will have a two hours discussion and half an hour discussion also. Without prejudice to either, we shall sit till 6.30 today and dispose of the Finance Bill. Now, one hour more will be taken up for general discussion.

Now, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a war between India and Pakistan can be averted only by the establishment of either the Delhi-Peking-Moscow axis or the Karachi-Peking-Moscow axis. The meaning of Delhi-Peking-Moscow axis is that Russia and China should publicly declare that in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, they would attack Pakistan. There will be no war between India and Pakistan if such a guarantee is given by Russia and China. Such a guarantee is in the interests of both India and Pakistan. I love Pakistan as much as I love this country.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Divided love.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am loyal to both India and Pakistan. The fact of political division cannot make any difference to my concept of a United India.

Russia will give this guarantee if we support Russian foreign policy *vis a vis* Europe and the New World. China also will give this guarantee if we withdraw recognition from those states which do not recognise her and if we remain outside the U.N.O. till she is admitted into it. It is in the interest of Europe also that we should support Russian foreign policy *vis a vis* Europe and the New World. If President Eisenhower's threat of nuclear destruction of Berlin is implemented, Europe, Russia, America and a large part of Asia will be obliterated. The first thing that the U.S.A. will do if such a war breaks out will be to destroy England, France and West Germany so that Western Europe does not pass into Russian hands.

The refusal of U.S.A. to recognise China or to admit her into the United Nations Organisation has in no way weakened China. It has, on the other hand, enabled her to work with impunity. China has become the largest, the greatest and the strongest power in the Afro-Asian landmass.

India will not be weakened if she stays out of the U.N.O. and withdraws recognition from those States which do not recognise China. If India and China come together, Chinese dependence upon Russia will be weakened, and the threat of a Russo-American settlement based on the division of the Afro-Asian landmass into two spheres of influence will be averted for ever.

America is bound to remain neutral in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, for, the basis of a political settlement between Russia and America is the division of the Afro-Asian landmass into two spheres of influence. Russia will have Africa and the Middle East, and America will have its hegemony over South Asia, South-East Asia and the Far East. And Russia cannot remain neutral in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, for the destiny of the heartland and the rimlands is intertwined.

Any American military adventure in the Indo-Pak continent will lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war on a global scale.

To the question of an average American why Russia is throwing nuclear weapons over America, the reply that America has intervened in Kashmir to defend democracy will be highly unconvincing and such a reply will be preposterous too.

No American Government can remain in power even for a few hours, if it provokes a nuclear war with Russia on the question of Kashmir.

13.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Limited wars are possible only in the Afro-Asian landmass. A global war is out of question. America cannot wage war against Russia either in Europe or in the Middle East. It can wage war against China only if Russia remains neutral.

India as much as China will stand to suffer if any war breaks out between China and America. Such a war cannot break out if India and China are integrated into one political unit on the basis of democracy. If a political settlement between China and Russia is arrived at, they also can wage limited wars in the Afro-Asian landmass.

A war between India and Pakistan may or may not be the result of a political settlement between either Russia and America or between Russia and China.

In the realm of practical politics, the alternatives to the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis are the establishment of

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

either the Moscow-Washington Axis or the Moscow-Peking Axis. And both these alternatives constitute a threat to the black and the coloured races of the Afro-Asian landmass.

The net result of any conflict between India and China will be the establishment of either the Peking-Moscow Axis or the Washington-Moscow Axis. We have not come here to practise ashramite virtues; we are not bare bones; we are not going to jeopardise our territorial integrity in Kashmir for the sake of Tibet.

From a theoretical point of view, the alternatives to the establishment of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis are the establishment of either the Delhi-Moscow-Washington Axis or the Delhi-Peking-Washington Axis. Both these alternatives are mere figments of imagination.

The interests of India and China on the one side and of America on the other clash in the Far East, South-East Asia and South Asia. And within the framework of the Delhi-Moscow-Washington Axis, the role of India would be that of a hewer of wood and drawer of water, for, the coming together of Russia and America connotes the establishment of Russian hegemony over Africa and West Asia, and of American hegemony over the Far East, South-East Asia and South Asia.

The threat of hegemony can be averted by the establishment of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis and by no other means.

If a war breaks out between India and Pakistan, the result is bound to be the establishment of either the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis or the Karachi-Peking-Moscow Axis.

If the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis is formed now, the rimland will be integrated with the heartland on a democratic basis. The territorial integrity of India in Kashmir will be maintained intact; the power position of India will increase by leaps and bounds and the territorial integrity of Pakistan also will be maintained intact.

But if the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis is formed after the outbreak of war between India and Pakistan, the rimlands will be integrated with the heartland on a totalitarian basis; the territorial integrity of India in Kashmir will be maintained intact; the power position of India will be weakened; the State of Pakhthoonistan will be established; and America will be driven out of the old world.

But if the Karachi-Peking-Moscow Axis is formed either before or after the outbreak of a war between India and Pakistan, the rimlands will be integrated with the heartland on a totalitarian basis; Kashmir will be integrated with Pakistan; the power position of India will be weakened; America will be driven out of the old world, and Pakistan will become a satellite State of the Soviet Union.

A war between India and Pakistan is inevitable because there is no basis for an amicable settlement of the Kashmir question. We cannot jeopardise our territorial integrity in Kashmir. And Pakistan is bent upon grabbing Kashmir by fair means or foul.

A war between India and Pakistan is inevitable also because it is only through the mechanism of a series of limited wars throughout the Afro-Asian landmass that the *status quo* can be changed on the basis of either hegemony or a world State. The *status quo* in the Middle East in general and in Kashmir in particular cannot be maintained for long, for, it has outlived its utility. But the *status quo* cannot be changed either by a nuclear war on a global basis or by the method of consent. The *status quo* in Kashmir cannot be changed by the methods of subversion, infiltration, sabotage, murder and bribery.

A war between India and Pakistan is inevitable also because the aim of

American foreign policy is to weaken India, China and Russia, to separate them from one another and to make Asians fight amongst themselves The Baghdad Pact, the SEATO and the Ankara Pact are designed to weaken India, China and Russia

It is with the object of weakening India that the Kashmir question has been kept alive by the Western Powers in general and by the USA in particular It was with the object of weakening India that Pakistan was created. It is with the object of separating India from both China and Russia that the bugbear of communism is being dangled before our eyes It is with the object of separating India from China that the bugbear of the communes is being dangled before our eyes. It is with the object of separating Russia from both China and India that the threat of the yellow peril has been discovered by the Western Powers in general and by the USA in particular Mr Dulles once said that Chinese communism constituted a greater threat to freedom than Russian communism

A war between the Arabs, the Turks, the Iranians, the Afghans the Pakistanis, the Indians and the Chinese will facilitate the establishment of white hegemony over the Afro-Asian landmass

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) एक किताब क्यों न छपवा दी जाये ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) किताब छाप दी जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शायद वह पब्लिशर की तलाश में होंगे । अगर रघुनाथ सिंह जी पब्लिश करने के लिये तैयार होंगे तो उनको क्या ऐतराज है ?

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore). Let me come to certain realistic and mundane things from the flights of imagination which the previous speaker took

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: It is due to lack of understanding that you consider it to be a mere flight of imagination

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order That speech is concluded now I thought

Shri Dasappa: in traversing virtually from China to Peru

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: You will never understand it

Shri Dasappa. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the very reasoned statement he has made about his Budget proposals. The House will remember how warmly the public received his proposals

People were rather afraid that there would be some very savage proposals of taxation, but when they saw the measures, it had a very reassuring effect on the country as a whole. That is by no means a mean achievement,

I would have liked to confine myself to the proposals before us but for the fact that there is one matter referred to by the hon Member from East Khandesh to which if I did not refer it would be inexcusable

In the course of his speech, referred to an agitation on the border between Bombay and Mysore, and he said 120 villages there had gone on a no-tax campaign, as if Mysore was some foreign or alien country and they were not the kith and kin of the people living on the border? Am I to think that because Maharashtra has got the whole of Gujerat in its hold today, they should start on a kind of satyagraha, civil disobedience, a no-tax campaign? I think if that had been done, there would have been some more justification than taking hold of a few villages somewhere on the Belgaum border

I am afraid he has not appreciated the position of Mysore There may be some other hon Members also who do not appreciate the position of Mysore We have never held that we

[Shri Dasappa]

are a mere linguistic State. We have got the whole of Kolar District where nearly 60 per cent. are Andhras, Telugu-speaking people.

Shri Thirumala Rao: So also Bellary.

Shri Dasappa: In Bellary it is not so much as in Kolar. Yet, we do not say that they are people who are foreign to us, and we do not see our Andhra friends laying claim to Kolar District. In fact, if I were to trace the history of the Diwans of Mysore right from 1881, you will find that *Rangacharlu and Seshadri Iyer*, were people from Tamil Nad. There was one Bengalee, Sir Albion Banerjee. Sir M. Visveswarayya and Nyapati Madhava Rao were Telugu people. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was both a Tamilian and a Telugu. The first elected Chief Minister of Mysore was my friend Shri K. C. Reddy who is a pucca Andhra, a Telugu person who comes from Kolar.

We want to bring about fine emotional integration in our country, and today here we see responsible persons, very important persons, for whose opinions I have the highest regard, making so much of a small thing like this. If there are differences, we will be able to decide these things, these small things, through negotiation. I am sure we have not abdicated our sense of justice and judgment in this matter.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Will you accept the arbitration of the hon. Deputy Speaker?

Shri Dasappa: I am not yielding to Shri Khadilkar These dramatic things are more meant for the gallary and the public outside and I am not going to yield to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has said he is not yielding, he is entitled to go on. No hon. Member should interrupt another hon. Member.

Shri Dasappa: So, I would very humbly beseech my friends who I think are mistaken in exaggerating a thing of this sort and lending strength to a thing which does not deserve any kind of support. On the other hand, it is up to us to tell them that this is not the way in which we should seek relief.

This satyagraha, no-tax campagin and civil disobedience were all right to win our freedom, but not to fight between ourselves and give rise to a lot of bad blood between ourselves. Therefore, I make a very humble appeal to our friends not to dwell on *these things*.

I would like now to come to certain proposals here. I would say one word about khandsari. I am on the Sugar Wage Board. We are taking evidence and giving consideration to the issues. That khandsari derived a tremendous impetus because of the doubling of the sugar duty in 1957 was brought home to us very emphatically. The only question I would put to those people who are still not satisfied with the reasonable stand of the hon. Finance Minister is: how did these khandsari units thrive before the sugar duty was doubled in 1957? What has the hon. Minister done? He has not tried to take away that duty which was levied afresh in 1957, but only a fraction of it. Of course, any taxation proposal meets with some opposition. There are so many big capitalists and others who are finding fault with some of the moderate proposals of the hon Finance Minister, but I say there is no justification for saying that the whole of the economy will suffer because of this small levy.

Next I would like to deal with art silk, and then I would say a word or two about cement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All to be condensed within ten minutes.

Shri Dasappa: In another ten minutes, certainly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes in all.

Shri Dasappa: How much more time do I have?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five more minutes.

Shri Dasappa: I will try to do the rather difficult job.

With regard to art silk, there has been a double duty. Firstly there is an enhancement of duty on yarn and staple fibre, both imported and indigenous. Secondly, the exemption limit has been reduced from nine to four looms, and now it is said only one for among the four looms will be permitted. Then, the duty has been raised from about Rs 54 for a shift per loom per month to about Rs. 77 and *pro rata* for the second and third shifts It comes to Rs 105 for three shifts

What is the margin of profit that, for instance, a nine-loom man will have? I have got the calculations, but I do not want to weary the House with them I will send them to the hon Minister later on. The profit on nine looms will amount to round about Rs 300 a month If this duty is levied, it will be about Rs 400-odd. The net result of it is that even a nine-loom man, with the present duty, will face a serious loss. I would therefore suggest one or two things

If you want to levy a duty, the easiest thing is—you will not lose the net advantage of the revenue that you want to get from your present proposals—to raise the duty on yarn used for weaving Every one who uses this yarn, whether he has four looms or more, will have to bear the burden in proportion That would be very easy to levy, and there will be perfect simplification. So, I would say restore the exemption limit of nine looms and have this levy, because the moment you say that only four looms will be fully exempted, the people will break up into smaller units I am making a very reasonable proposal. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is listening to me

14 hrs.

Last time he took up a certain attitude and levied certain extra duties on cotton power looms Let him at least apply to this industry the same principles which he has applied to cotton power looms; that is to say, have slabs, one to four, then five to nine, and then nine to twenty-five, and so on. Let him give some relief to the lower slabs, which do not make much money. I think anyone of these things can be done. Either he should enhance the duty on yarn to the extent of receiving the same amount of revenue as he is going to get from his present proposals; or have an exemption limit up to 9 Otherwise, have the slab system as in the case of cotton power looms

I would beg of the hon Minister to consider these proposals of mine which are not, in any way, going to reduce the income that he is going to get

Then, with regard to cement, we find a rather extraordinary situation I refer to what is happening in Mysore In Mysore, the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works have a cement plant. The sale price is Rs 117'8- The basic amount allowed to the factory is Rs. 58,8|-; for packing and other things they allow Rs 12|- and it becomes Rs 70|8|- They take freight into calculation and give another Rs. 15|- So, the total comes to Rs 85|8'- Then, they have got a duty of Rs 24|- on every ton We do not know what happens to the amount of money between Rs 85'8|- and Rs 93|8|- I do not know who really gets the money The factory does not get it

Then there is another piece of grievous injustice The ACC is allowed 12 per cent profit while the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works is allowed only 6 per cent. profit. Is it a sin on the part of the Mysore Government to have tightened up its belt and built up the industry?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is the love of the Government towards private business

Shri Dasappa: While the ACC is allowed 12 per cent, the Mysore concern is allowed only 6 per cent This seems to be terribly unconscionable Therefore, I would beg of the hon Finance Minister to reconsider the matter

There is one other matter of general importance to which I would refer and conclude The hon Finance Minister said, I think in answer to certain hon Members there, that the second Plan was conceived as a people's plan and the local authorities like the District Board and Taluk Boards or village panchayats were also consulted in the preparation of the Plan. True, he is a member of the Planning Commission, and that was the idea Those were the instructions that went round all over the country But I am saying on good authority that nothing of the sort was resorted to They were completely ignored with the result that today there is general criticism that the Plan does not evoke that amount of enthusiasm among the masses that it should

I am only saying this as a measure of c ion In drafting the Third Plan let us not ignore the people whose cooperation is absolutely essential to the success of the Plan Let us give them first what they want, to however limited an extent may be and then, by all means have these Sindris, Chittranjans and Hindustan Steels and so on Therefore I request that this aspect may be borne in mind so that the people may also feel the glow of freedom

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar The hon Speaker had promised him only 5 minutes He left word with me that only 5 minutes were asked for

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, Sir, but I won't take more than 10 minutes

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will come to the issue raised by my hon friend Shri Dasappa, which I never imagined he would raise on the floor of the House, a little later

But today I would like to address the Finance Minister and the Ministry itself in a sort of pedestrain way Last time when I spoke I put an economic argument, and in support quoted some authorities An hon. friend from the opposite side said: Why quote authority? Later on I realised it is extremely difficult to carry on any argument with the Finance Ministry or with the Finance Minister or his deputies From his reply I could gather that I sometimes feel that in the present context the capitalist section in this country, is being represented by proxy in our Finance Ministry I would like to have really a direct representative like Mr Tata or Mr Birla sitting opposite as the Finance Minister—or even Mr Somani (he will be a good Minister)—and I do not mind that We will have a little more culture and refinement and we can argue with them matters relating to economic policy

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Why say these things why should the hon Member say more refinement and culture?

Shri Khadilkar: Bourgeoisie culture and refinement is well-known I am referring to that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. He in a sense means that there is less culture and refinement in the Finance Minister and others That they would show more culture and refinement, by implication, means that the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry or their officials are showing lack of culture and refinement There ought to be some dignity when we make speeches in this House and some decorum should be kept I take very strong exception to this

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not mind that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not concerned whether the hon Finance

Minister is worried about it or not. I have to look to my duty and I feel worried over it.

Shri Khadilkar: The only question was economic argument. I am going to refer to only one of the major points. The other day, while meeting the argument that I had advanced concerning the rise in expenditure of the Centre—the administrative expenditure—unfortunately, the Finance Minister advanced counter arguments. I do not know what you felt about it, but I think you indicated your mind. In my opinion that was deliberate by misleading of the House with a view to have our mouths shut.

I give the figures because he said that our expenses—that is Parliament's expenses—have gone up. He gave the figures for 1951 and the expenses for the current year. As I said, these figures were quoted with a view to show that we have increased our expenditure. It is but quite natural. In 1950, 1951 or the beginning of 1952, there was only one House and it was a transitional Parliament or the Provisional Parliament, as it was called. The membership was only 324. After the first General Election and, particularly, after 1956, after the reorganisation of the States, the membership has gone up to 737 of both the Houses put together. This is one part. Comparison, therefore, has no meaning at all, if we take the total membership of the former House.

Then the Lok Sabha came into being and started functioning. As I said on the last occasion, when it functions really effectively the responsibilities are bound to grow.

I would like to point out what the expenses then were and what they are now. That is very pertinent (*Interruptions*). At that time, in 1951, expenditure was only Rs. 32 lakhs. Today for the period 1959-60 it is expected to be Rs. 135 lakhs. These figures are relevant looking to the number and the added responsibilities and the various types of work we do. I think the proportion is well kept; the number has gone up more than two times and the expenses have gone a little more than that. This is one aspect of the matter.

There is another aspect. What is the position of a Member here if he wants to function effectively? What are the amenities provided to him? Unfortunately, the Demands of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs are not placed for discussion. If they were placed, we would have pointed out that in order to be functioning effectively we must be provided with better facilities.

From the point of view of distance we have been provided with almost no facility, because geographical conditions in India demand that more travel facilities should be given. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs last time promised to reconsider all these issues. But while taking exception to this, I want to point out one thing today that this expenditure has gone up is misleading the House. I would like to give him another figure. During the last year and a half, the travelling expenses of the Central Government has gone up by more than Rs. 1·5 crores. Let him explain that position. The total expenditure incurred by the Central administrative departments on travel has gone up from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7·5 crores during one and half years. When administrative expenditure has gone up much more, should the expenditure that we incur on this Lok Sabha—which has a heavy and responsible work—be cited as an example? It is not meant to justify the growing administrative expenditure? To say the least—I do not want to use a harsh word it—is fantastic and unconvincing. I would like to have a reply from the Finance Minister

Shri Morarji Desai: If I reply, will he not complain afterwards of want of culture?

Shri Khadilkar: At the same time I would like to ask him about the

[Shri Khadilkar]

amenities provided for the Ministers. I know their responsibilities and they must be given all amenities. But if you really want every hon. Member to function as a responsible Member and contribute to the deliberations of this House, you should consider whether the amenities provided to the Members of the House are adequate or inadequate. In my opinion, they are inadequate. If you want to impose an austerity standard on the Members of the House, I am ready for it, provided the Ministers themselves and the administration are ready for an austerity standard which we demand for the country at the present stage of development.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Nobody is talking of the Secretaries; the real thing is that.

Shri Khadilkar: My time is too short. Otherwise I would have referred to some points. I would now refer first to my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa. I do not consider it good—the happenings on the border. Last time, I have said that when between two States there is any dispute, such a dispute should be taken note of by this House. Why should this House abdicate its position as the final arbitrator? There is a quarrel about the border between Bombay and Mysore. Our Finance Minister is the architect of the Bombay State and he knows the genesis of the dispute very well. This House should take that into consideration and appoint an independent judicial authority to report back to the House. Or, as I said, I am ready if our Deputy-Speaker is entrusted with this task to find out the truth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the arbitrator also any voice or not, whether he accepts it or not?

Shri Khadilkar: We would request on behalf of both sides. Immediately, I can tell my friend, the no tax campaign will be withdrawn within no time. Is he ready?

Shri Dasappa: It is the House which has decided it.

Shri Khadilkar: This House once decides. But when it discovers that the decision is wrong, that it was tainted by certain party manoeuvres and power manoeuvres, certainly this House has every right to revise that decision. Therefore, I would appeal to this House to appoint some judicial authority and take the initiative and settle the dispute, and the Samyuktha Maharashtra Samiti would not proceed with its struggle.

One word more regarding the Finance Bill. The new taxation proposals raise the tax on lower slab regarding wealth from half a per cent to one per cent. The upper slabs are there. Last time when these measures were discussed, I pointed out what would be the effect of this taking the estate duty, wealth tax, etc. together on the middle-classes. I would like to point out to the Finance Minister that the effect would be disastrous We on our side always find the Deccan Queen. There are now third-class, first class and servant-class compartments. There we see the picture of the present society. There is the top class and the rest are the servant or third class. The second class on the railways has been abolished. The middle-classes in this country, those who really contribute to the cultural education and so many other social aspects of life are having an unnecessarily heavy tax burden. An attempt is being made to practically to liquidate the middle class, by making that class insolvent. Therefore, I would appeal that so far as this lower slab is concerned, this raising of the limit from half per cent to one per cent is a big jump which would affect that particular class and it should be reconsidered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vajpayee. I have to remind every hon. Member that the limit is ten minutes.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते

समय यह स्वाभाविक है कि हम देश की वर्तमान स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार करें, और भवष्य में देश का आर्थिक निर्माण किस दिशा में किया जा रहा है इसके बारे में सोचें। इस समय तृतीय पचवर्षीय योजना की चर्चा चल रही है। उसका रूप क्या होगा इसका निर्धारण योजना आयोग को करना होगा। योजना आयोग का निर्माण किस तरह से किया जाय इसके सम्बन्ध में आककलन समिति ने, एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने, कुछ सिफारिशें की थी। उसका मत है कि योजना आयोग में मंत्रियो की सख्या अधिक नही होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री, सुरक्षा मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, योजना आयोग में यदि रख दिये जायेंगे और बाद में योजना आयोग द्वारा बनाई हुई योजना मत्रिमंडल के विचार के लिये आयेगी तो मै नही समझता कि मंत्रिमंडल उसमें कोई व्यापक रूप से सशोधन या परिवर्तन कर सकता है। यह खेद का विषय है कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नही किया गया। इतना ही नही, प्रयत्न तो इस बात का किया जा रहा है कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से योजना आयोग का कार्य सत्तारूढ दल के अधिकाधिक नियंत्रण में चले। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि योजना आयोग में से मंत्री कम किये जाते और आर्थिक मामलो के विशेषज्ञ, जो किसी एक पार्टी से बंधे हुए न हो, योजना आयोग में लिये जाते, किन्तु अभी योजना आयोग में जो नियुक्तिया हुई हैं उनमें हमारे इस सदन के एक सदस्य लिये गये है और एक सदस्य ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूतपूर्व सेक्रेटरी हैं। मुझे उनकी योग्यता के बारे में कुछ नही कहना, किन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हम योजना सर्वोत्तम रूप की बनाना चाहते हैं और इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में प्रेरणा और उत्साह पैदा करना चाहते है तो योजना आयोग में सत्तारूढ दल के व्यक्तियो का बहुमत इस दिशा में सहायक नहीं हो सकता।

एक बात और है। ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक होती है। उसमें योजना आयोग के डिप्टी चेयरमैन श्री वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी भाग लेते हैं। मैं समझता हू कि यह पद्धति बहुत आपत्तिजनक है। ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी कांग्रेस का नियन्त्रण करती है और उसी कांग्रेस की देश में सरकार है। किन्तु लोकतन्त्र में पार्टी और सरकार में एक विभाजन रेखा होनी चाहिये और इस को अगर मिटाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा तो यह लोकतन्त्र पर कुठाराघात होगा। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश में और भी पार्टियां अपनी वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग में योजना आयोग के डिप्टी चेअरमैन को भाषण करने के लिये बुलायें, अपने विचार रखने के लिये निमन्त्रण दें, तो क्या वे उस निमन्त्रण को स्वीकार करेंगे या वे केवल कांग्रेस की वर्किंग कमेटी की बैठक में ही जाना ठीक समझते है? मै समझता हूं कि अगर सच्चे अर्थों में नव निर्माण की योजनाओ के प्रति उत्साह पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो योजना के दलीय स्वरूप को समाप्त करना होगा और केवल योजना के निर्माण में ही नही परन्तु उसके क्रियान्वित करने में व्यापक सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

अभी केन्द्र में तृतीय पचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार करने के लिए एक सर्वदली समिति बनी है मगर उसकी कोई बैठक नही हुई है और मुझे आशंका है कि भविष्य में बैठक होगी या नही। यह तभी होगी जब योजना की पूरी रूपरेखा निश्चित कर ली जायगी। मै समझता हूं कि शासन की ओर से इस दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात और है। इस सदन में इस बात की काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है कि सरकार अपने खर्चे में कमी करे। सिविल एक्सपेंडिचर जो बढता जा रहा है उसमें थोड़ी सी कटौती होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैंने समाचारपत्रो में पढ़ा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सरकारी खर्चे में कमी करने के लिए एक

[श्री वाजपेयी]

कमेटी बनाई है जिसके कि अध्यक्ष श्री फ़िरोज गांधी हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि यह कमेटी सरकारी फ़ाइलों को देख रही है और सरकार का खर्चा किस तरीक़े से बढ़ गया है उसकी जांच कर रही है और किस तरीक़े से यह कम हो सकता है इसके बारे में सुझाव दे रही है। खर्चा कम करने के सम्बन्ध में अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी कोई सुझाव देती है तो उसको इसका अधिकार है और उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की कोई कमेटी सरकार की फ़ाइलें देखें, सरकारी अफसरों से इंटरव्यू करे और खर्चा किस तरीक़े से कम किया जा सकता है इसकी चर्चा करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह उसी प्रवृत्ति की ओर संकेत करता है जिसके कि अन्तर्गत सत्तारूढ़ दल देश के जीवन पर पूरी तरह से हावी होना चाहता है। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकारी खर्च में कमी की बहुत गुंजाइश है और जो कमी की गई है उससे भी अधिक कमी की जा सकती है लेकिन किसी पार्टी की कमेटी सरकारी कामकाज में इतनी दखल दे इसे मैं लोकतंत्र की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं समझता।

Shri Morarji Desai: May I give some information in this connection? They are not allowed to see any papers or anything of that sort. They do not go and see them. If they ask for any information that is supplied to them. If the hon. Member wants any information that also is supplied. Therefore, there is no question of treating them in a special way or giving them a special position.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that they are asking officers to appear before them?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I stand corrected.

इस सरकार द्वारा यह भी दावा किया जाता है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो पुरुषार्थी आये हैं उन्हें पूरी तरह से बसा दिया गया है और अब वहां जहां तक पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के विभाग का सम्बन्ध है उसे बंद कर दिया जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि एक बहुत बड़ा दावा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि उसने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुये पुरुषार्थियों को बसाने के लिए अब तक जो कुछ किया है उसको कसौटी पर कसने के लिए एक निष्पक्ष आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय। लोग बसाये गये हैं इसमें संदेह नहीं। लेकिन अभी भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्हें बसाया नहीं गया है और जो भी धन का खर्चा किया गया है, करोड़ों की राशि में है क्या उस धन का सदुपयोग हुआ है? क्या पाई, पाई उसकी ठीक तरीक़े से खर्च हुई है, इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी के सामने बहुत से पुरुषार्थी भाई इस समय धरना दिये बैठे हैं। किसी को धरना देना अच्छा नहीं लगता लेकिन उनके सामने संकट है और वह यह कि मकान व दुकानें जो पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने बनाई हैं उन पुरुषार्थियों को नो लौस नो प्राफ़िट बेसिस पर देने के बजाय उनको नीलाम किया जा रहा है। अब नीलामी में उन मकानों और दुकानों की क़ीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं और पुरुषार्थी भाई अपने सीमित साधनों से उन दुकानों और मकानों को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। होना यह चाहिये था कि सरकार जिस लागत पर उसने मकान और दुकान बनाये हैं उन पर पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को देती लेकिन सरकार पुरुषार्थी भाइयों से मुनाफ़ाखोरी कर रही है। किस्तों में जो ऋण दिया गया है वह वसूल किया जाय इस सम्बन्ध में भी उनकी मांग अभी तक मानी नहीं गई है।

हमारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाने की बातें कही जा रही हैं। मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर का विरोधी नहीं हूं लेकिन अभी तक जिस

जिन क्षेत्रों में हमने हाथ डाला है उनमें कोई हमने बहुत खूबी से काम करके दिखाया हो, ऐसी बात नहीं कही जा सकती। १३ पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज का हिसाब किताब इस सदन के सम्मुख रक्खा गया है। उससे पता चलता है कि एक सिंदरी की फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी को छोड़ कर कोई भी पब्लिक इंटरप्राइज अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चल रही है। सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी में भी जो मुनाफा हो रहा है वह इसलिए हो रहा है कि किसानों से खाद के अधिक दाम वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। अगर वह दाम ठीक वसूल किया जाय तो शायद उसका मुनाफा भी खत्म हो जायगा। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाने के बजाय जो उद्योग सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं उनको ठीक तरीके से चलाये, उनको सफल बनाये और जो व्यक्तिगत उद्योग हैं उन पर नियन्त्रण रखे, नियमन रक्खे और उनमें मुनाफाखोरी को रोके। लेकिन सरकार सर्वाधिकार अपने हाथ में ले ले तो आज की स्थिति में वह न तो सफल हो सकती है और न लोकतंत्र की दृष्टि से उसे वांछनीय ही कहा जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में कह दूं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने खंडसारी पर थोड़ी सी एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दी मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि वह पर्याप्त नहीं है और उससे छोटे उद्योगों को जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिये उतनी सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होगी। असली समस्या तो उस एक्साइज ड्यूटी की वसूली से उत्पन्न होने वाली है। क्या छोटे छोटे कारखानेदार अलग अलग रजिस्टर रखने के लिये बाध्य होंगे? क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी इंस्पैक्टर उन्हें परेशान नहीं करेंगे। क्या वसूली में सरकार का उतना खर्चा तो नहीं हो जायगा जितनी कि कुल मिलाकर आमदनी भी नहीं होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस वसूली की पद्धति को कुछ सरल किया जाना चाहिये और अगर एक मुश्त रकम ली जाय और जो तेल वाले हैं, खंडसारी वाले हैं या नकली रेशम वाले हैं उनको वसूली के झंझट में न पड़ना पड़े तो मैं समझता हूं कि उद्देश्य भी पूरा हो जायगा और वसूली में भी सरलता होगी।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां सदन में कुछ दोस्तों द्वारा यह दर्शाने की कोशिश की गई है कि देश तरक्की नहीं कर रहा है और सिर्फ करों की वसूली ही की जा रही है। लेकिन अगर जरा आंकड़ों को देखा जाय तो पता लगेगा कि सन् ३८, ३९ में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का रुपया जो यहां सरकारी कारोबारों में लगा हुआ था वह ७५२ करोड़ था और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को जो रुपया दिया था वह १२३ करोड़ था लेकिन सन् १९५९-६० के आखिर में जो रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का सरकारी कारोबारों में लगेगा वह २१३५ करोड़ होगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार जो सूबों की सरकारों को रुपया देगी वह १६२८ करोड़ होगा।

इसी तरीके से उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि देहातों की तरक्की के लिए नहरों द्वारा पानी की उचित व्यवस्था की जानी जरूरी है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में इरिगेशन के लिए जितने काम आये थे उन के ऊपर कुल ११० करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ था। दूसरी पंचसाला योजना के बाद जो रुपया इरिगेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च होगा या जितने प्राजेक्ट्स पर रुपया लगा होगा वह ७२१ करोड़ होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, भिलाई में और रूरकेला में बड़े बड़े कारखाने बन रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कुछ बातें हैं जिन पर हमें गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा।

पहली पंचसाला योजना में हम ने विदेशों से जो कर्जा लिया या डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

जरिये जो रुपया हासिल किया वह सिर्फ ३६ फीसदी था । लेकिन दूसरी पंचसाला योजना के अन्दर जो हमारा अन्दाजा है उसके मुताबिक वह ६३ फीसदी बैठेगा । इसके साथ साथ यह भी गौर करने वाली बात है कि सन् १९४६ के बाद से लेकर सन् १९५८ तक देश के अन्दर जो अनाज बाहर से आया है वह १४५६ करोड रुपये का था । इसके अन्दर अगर यह भी मान लिया जाये कि ३५० करोड़ के करीब का जो अनाज आया वह उधार पर या मदद के तौर पर आया, तो भी ११०० करोड रुपया बाहर से अनाज मगाने पर खर्च किया गया । इसके साथ साथ उस अनाज को सस्ता बेचने के लिए जो रुपया खर्च हुआ वह २६१ करोड था । वह था तो सबसिडी के शक्ल मे था या सहायता के तौर पर था ।

मुझे खुशी है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्रालय के मत्री श्री मुरारजी देसाई श्री गोपाल रेड्डी, श्री बलीराम भगत और हमारी बहिन है । ये सभी साथी देहात में पैदा हुए हैं और इनका किसानो मे सम्बन्ध रहा है । दो का तो बम्बई और आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से किसानो मे सम्बन्ध रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पानी बढ़ाने के लिए मेजर और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट चलाये जा रहे है । उन पर करोडो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । यह अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान के बाद कोई तीस चालीस करोड़ साल का व्याज का खर्चा इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर पडेगा । आपको मालूम ही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बडा प्रोजेक्ट भाखरा का है । वह सन् १९४६ में शुरू हुआ था और सन् १९६१ में जाकर कहीं पूरा होगा । इस तरह १४ या १५ साल उसके बनाने में लगेंगे और अन्दाजा है कि १४ या १५ साल लगेंगे जब कि उसका पूरा फायदा उठाया जा सकेगा । आपको मालूम ही है उस पर १७० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने का अन्दाजा है और उसके ऊपर जो व्याज का खर्चा पडेगा वह ५० करोड के करीब बैठेगा । जिसका मतलब यह है कि जब वह प्रोजेक्ट खत्म होगा तो उस पर २१ फीसदी खर्चा जो पड़ेगा वह व्याज का होगा । दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि २६१ करोड की इमदाद दी जाती है अनाज सस्ता बेचने के लिए । यही नही, मैं ने हिसाब लगाया है कि सन् १९४८-४९ और सन् १९५६-५७ में सरकारी नौकर को, सिर्फ सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमो को, जो इमदाद डिअरनैस अलाउंस की शक्ल में दी गयी वह ५१ करोड रुपया और ८८ करोड रुपया बैठती है । इसके अन्दर उन सरकारी कर्मचारियो का अलाउंस शामिल नही है जिनको कि १००० से ऊपर तनख्वाह मिलती है । जो हमारे आई० ए० एस० के भाई नौकर होते हैं उनमें से कोई भी ऐसा नही है जिसको तनख्वाह के अलावा २०० रुपये का अलाहिदा अलाउंस न मिलता हो । उनमे से तकरीबन हर आदमी को २०० रुपये का अलाहिदा अलाउंस दिया जाता है । इसके अलावा जो दूसरा पे कमीशन बैठा है वह शायद ४० या ६० करोड के करीब का खर्चा बढायेगा ऐसा अन्दाजा है । तो आज हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की पैदावार कम होने की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को अपने कर्मचारियो को १०० या १२५ करोड रुपया महगाई भत्ते के रूप में देना पड रहा है । यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो को ही दिया जाता है । दूसरी तरफ हम सबसिडी देते हैं । लेकिन यह जानकर ताज्जुब होता है कि पानी बढाने के लिए जो सबसिडी दी गयी है वह सात साल के अन्दर कुल ११ करोड रुपया है । मैं चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस बात पर शान्ति से गौर करे कि अगर वह मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स को लोगों की भलाई के लिये चलाना चाहती है

तो टैक्स उगाहने की ठीक व्यवस्था करे । हम योजना को चलाने में सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग किसानों को भड़काते हैं और उनसे सत्याग्रह करवाते हैं जिसको रोकने के लिये सरकार को लाखों रुपया खर्च करना होता है । अगर हमें इस सत्याग्रह को रोकना है तो हमारे लिये यह जरूरी होगा कि उस पूंजी पर जो ब्याज दिया जाता है उसकी रकम को कम किया जाये ।

इस वक्त मैं अपने सूबे के मुख्य मन्त्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो को बधाई और धन्यवाद दिये बिना नहीं रह सकता कि वह राज्य का रुपया खर्च करके केन्द्रीय सरकार का रुपया वसूल कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कदम उठाये हैं जो इस योजना को नाकामयाब बनाना चाहते थे । इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं । उनका जो इस काम में कामयाबी मिली है, और जो लोगों को अपने साथ रखने में उनको कामयाबी मिली है वह इस विश्वास के कारण कि वह समझते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के पास जायेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को समझायेंगे कि यह जो पानी की बड़ी योजना है उसके ऊपर जो ५० करोड का ब्याज का खर्च लगाया गया है वह ज्यादा है, उसे कम करना होगा और कम करना चाहिये । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे श्री मुरारजी और श्री गोपाल रेड्डी जैसे देहाती भाई इसके ऊपर जरूर गौर करेंगे और पंजाब से काबुली की तरह से अपना सूद वसूल नहीं करेंगे ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं । मेरे हल्के में दो ड्रेन हैं, एक ड्रेन नं० ८ और दूसरा है वेस्ट जुमा ड्रेन । इनकी कैपेसिटी ७४० क्यूसेक्स है । पिछली साल इनमें जो पानी आया उससे रोहतक जिले को ७२ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, और ८३ हजार एकड़ जो खरीफ की जमीन बोई हुई थी उसका नुकसान हुआ, और १३६५६ एकड़ भूमि रबी में नहीं बोयी जा सकी जिससे रबी का ५० लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । दूसरे मानों में एक जिले के अन्दर १,२०,००,००० का नुकसान हुआ । यह रुपया इस जिले को दिया जाना चाहिये । इसी सिलसिले में कुछ और ड्रेन निकाले जा रहे हैं जिनकी कैपेसिटी १४०० क्यूसेक्स है । अगर इस पानी को निकालने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया तो यह १ करोड २० लाख का घाटा कई करोड का जा कर बैठेगा । इसके लिये वित्त मन्त्री महोदय को पंजाब की सरकार को दो, तीन चार करोड रुपया देना चाहिये जिससे कि वहां पर वाटर लागिंग का इन्तजाम हो सके ।

श्री र० ह० सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी आपका आभारी हूंगा अगर आप थोड़े ही वक्त में समाप्त कर दें ।

श्री र० ह० सिंह मेरा इरादा बोलने का नहीं था क्योंकि मेरी तबियत कुछ खराब थी, लेकिन मेरा कर्तव्य मुझे मजबूर कर रहा था कि मुझे फाइनेन्स बिल पर कुछ बोलना चाहिये ।

मैं देखता हूं कि इस फाइनेन्स बिल के द्वारा जो हमारी बेसिक आर्थिक नीति है उसमें कुछ बदल हो रहा है । हमारी आर्थिक नीति कुटीर उद्योगों को मदद करने की थी, लेकिन इस बिल के जरिये मैं देखता हूं कि जिस काटेज इंडस्ट्री की मदद करनी चाहिये थी उसको खत्म किया जा रहा है । वह इंडस्ट्री है खडसारी । खडसारी उत्तर प्रदेश

[श्री र० द० मिश्र]

के अन्दर एक खास दस्तकारी है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी खास तौर से रुहेलखंड और मेरठ डिवीजन में यह काम बहुत होता है। बिहार में गन्ना होता है लेकिन वहां पर भी यह काम नहीं होता । यह काम उत्तर प्रदेश की रुहेलखंड और मेरठ की दो कमिश्नरियों में ज्यादातर होता है और अब कुछ पंजाब में भी होने लगा है । खंडसारी के काम में बहुत से आदमियों को रोजगार मिलता है । किसानों के बैलों को रोजगार मिलता है । हमारे जिले में एक छोटी सी मिल है, बाकी तमाम एरिया के अन्दर कोई दूसरी मिल नहीं है । १५ लाख की आबादी का जिला है । उस जिले के अन्दर खंडसारी का काम होता है । उसकी वजह यह है कि वहां नहर है जिसकी वजह से वहां गन्ना काफी तादाद में होता है । और उस गन्ने को खपाने के लिये सिवा गुड़ और खंडसारी के दूसरा रोजगार नहीं है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम यह देख रहे हैं कि कुछ हमारी सरकार की नीति इस तरह की होती जा रही है कि कांग्रेस भी अपनी जगह छोड़ती जा रही है । रुहेलखंड डिवीजन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, बहुत से इलाकों में कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार नहीं रहे । जहां तक मेरठ डिवीजन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें भी उसके पैरों के नीचे से जमीन निकलती जा रही है । अभी पिछले दिनों चुनाव हुए और कांग्रेस अलीगढ़ और बड़ौत की सीटें हार गई । आखिर हम किस तरह जनता में शान्ति करें कि क्या हमारी नीति है, किस तरह से हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, क्या रोजगार देना चाहते हैं ? हमारा सूबा छः करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी का है और उसमें किसान ही किसान हैं । और कोई रोजगार वहां नहीं है । अगर कपड़े की इंडस्ट्री को देखा जाये, तो उसकी मिलें बेकार हो रही हैं । कोई दूसरा रोजगार नहीं है । अभी वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को बुलाया । उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी पर कैपिटा इनकम कम हो रही है, उसके बारे में तमाम कोशिश की जा रही है । लेकिन हम यहां मैन्टर में देखते हैं कि हमारी उस छोटी सी दस्तकारी को भी खत्म किया जा रहा है, जिसके द्वारा थोड़ी सी ताकत उनको मिलती थी । पर कहा यह जाता है कि अब चूंकि इस इंडस्ट्री पर — शूगर पर— इतना टैक्स लग गया है, तो अब तक खंडसारी जीवित कैसे रही । खंडसारी कहां जीवित रही ? इन दो वर्षों में कुछ थोड़ा सा फर्क पड़ा, तो खंडसारी कुछ ज्यादा बनने लगी, वर्ना खंडसारी बनती नहीं थी । उसका गला घोंटा जा रहा था । हमारे लीडर श्री रफी अहमद किदवई ने खंडसारी पर से टैक्स हटवाया । इससे उसमें कुछ थोड़ी सी जान आई, लेकिन फिर भी खंडसारी इन मिलों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती । ये मिलें आरगेनाइज्ड प्रापेगेंडा करती हैं । उन का आरगनाइजड स्थान है । खंडसारी वालों का कोई आरगेनाइज्ड स्थान नहीं है । इसलिये वे बेचारे उनके खिलाफ़ कोई काम नहीं कर सकते, इस काम्पीटीशन में आगे नहीं आ सकते । मेरे पास इंडियन शूगर इंडस्ट्री का १९४९ का मेनुअल है । इस में पूंजीपतियों ने सब से पहले प्रोपेगेण्डा किया था कि खंडसारी को खत्म करो । मैं १९४९ की बात कहता हूं । इनकी मीटिंग हुई, जिसमें यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया .

"The Government has imposed control over factory sugar without imposing any control over *gur* and *khandsari* sugar. It is the considered view of the association 'that unless Government bans production of *gur* and *khandsari* in factory zones and also restricts the movement of these by rail and road, it might not be possible for factories to maximise sugar production and reach the target figure.'"

ये पूंजीपति, शूगर मिल वाले, पहले से कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अब मुझे उन्हें बधाई

देनी चाहिये कि आखिर इस साल वे कामयाब हो गये कि इसका गला घोंट दिया । अगले साल यह बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगी । अगर हमारे मंत्री लोग खाली अपनी नीति के अनुसार, अपनी प्लानिंग की नीति के अनुसार टैक्स लगाते, तो हमें मंजूर था, लेकिन मेरे पास यह अखबार है । यह १० मार्च, १९५९ का है ।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (फतेहपुर) : अखबार का नाम क्या है ?

श्री र० द० मिश्र : यह १० मार्च १९५९ का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है । हाल में जो मिल एसोसियेशन हुई, उसमें मिल मालिकों ने खुल कर कह दिया कि आपने हमको शक्कर बाहर भेजने की बात कही है और हम बाहर बेच रहे है, लेकिन खडसारी हमारी जान को आ रही है इसका गला घोंटो, वर्ना हम शक्कर बाहर नहीं भेज सकते । यह प्रोपेगेण्डा है और हमारे कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर इस प्रोपेगेण्डा के अधीन चारों खाने चित्त आ गये । इसके अधीन आ कर वे टैक्स लगा रहे है ।

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : तो फिर इस्तीफा दे दीजिये ।

श्री र० द० मिश्र : अगर यह प्रोपेगेण्डा और दबाव न होता, तो हमें मजूर था । अब भी हमें मंजूर है, क्योंकि हमने कांग्रेस में रहना है और कांग्रेस का साथ देना है । अगर कांग्रेस गलती करेगी, तो हम उसकी गलती सुधारेंगे अगर मिनिस्टर गलती करेंगे, तो हम उनकी गलती सुधारेंगे और अगर दूसरे गलती करेंगे, तो हम उनकी गलती सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे । हम समझते है कि कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी संस्था है, जो देश को आगे ले जा सकती है । इसीलिये हम कांग्रेस में हैं । लेकिन मंत्रीगण के सामने हम सच्ची बात रखे बगैर नहीं रह सकते । मोरारजी साहब हमारे पुराने नेता है । उनकी जयजयकार हमने बोली है । वह बम्बई के मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के नहीं रहे, लेकिन फिर भी हमने उन्हें देखा हो, या न देखा हो, उन्हीं का नाम ले कर हमने इलाकों में कांग्रेस का प्रोपेगेण्डा किया, उन्हीं की बातें बतलाई । लेकिन आज हम अमल में देखते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है । क्या उन्होंने हमसे बातें कहीं और क्या हो रहा है ? मैं उन लोगों में से नही हूं जो खंडसारी खाते हैं । मैं खंडसारी और चीनी दोनो खाता हूं । लेकिन हमारे नेता खंडसारी का प्रयोग करते हैं और खंडसारी का ही गला घोंटा जाये, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता । चूंकि मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता, इसलिये मैं उनके सामने रख रहा हूं कि यह खंडसारी की दस्तकारी उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब आदमियो को रोजगार देती है और जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं, अगर मैं उसकी स्थिति उन के सामने न रखूं, तो यह समस्या उनकी समझ में नही आयेगी, क्योंकि न बम्बई में और न बगलौर में यह पैदा होती है ।

अब सवाल यह है कि यह जीवित कैसे रह गई ।

श्री फीरोज गांधी (रायबरेली) : तम्बाकू को बन्द करा दिया, अब उसको भी बन्द करा दे ।

श्री र० द० मिश्र : तम्बाकू की बात मैं कहता नहीं हूं । तम्बाकू का सवाल छोडिये ।

खंडसारी जीवित तब रह सकती है, जब बाजार में कोई गुंजाइश हो । अगर उसके लिये गुंजाइश नही छोड़ते, तो खडसारी कैसे चल सकती है । दो बरसों में क्यों खडसारी थोड़ी सी चल गई ? वह महज इसलिये कि सरकार ने मिल शूगर का टैक्स बढा दिया जिससे खंडसारी में नफ़े का मार्जन कुछ बढ गया और लोग उसमें काम करने लगे । जब लोगों को किसी इंडस्ट्री में नफ़ा दिखाई देता है, तो वे उसको बढ़ाते है । हमने लोगो को कहा कि अपने पुराने तरीकों में बदल करो, तो सरकार भी मदद करेगी, क्योंकि

[श्री र० द० मिश्र]

प्लानिंग कमीशन की किताब हमारे पास है—इतनी मोटी है। इसमें लीडरों के वादे हैं कि खंडसारी को हम तरक्की देंगे। इसको रूपया भी देंगे। एक बोर्ड भी बना—खादी बोर्ड भी बना। हमने फिर दबाव डाला, तो उस बोर्ड का नाम कमीशन रख दिया गया। उसने भी एक किताब निकाली है। यह छपी हुई किताब है और इसमें पूरे फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्ज हैं। खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की तरफ से छापी गई वह किताब "गुड़ एण्ड खंडसारी इंडस्ट्री" है। इसमें तमाम फैक्ट्स मौजूद हैं। एक परफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देने की बात की जाय और फिर उसका गला घोटा जाय, तो फिर हम अपनी कास्टीच्युएन्सी में जाकर लोगों को क्या समझायें कि वे क्या रोजगार करें, किस तरह से वे अपना पेट भरें। हमारे यहां आफत आई, जलजला आया, बारिश और तूफान आये और उनकी इकानमी घटी। हमारी कास्टीच्युएन्सी जमना पार है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि आप दिल्ली में रहते हैं, आपको गेहू अठारह रुपये मन मिलती है, हमको यहां जमना पार २८ रुपये मन मिलती है। यह दस रुपये का फर्क है। वे कहते हैं कि आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, आपको और मिनिस्टरों को गेहू दस रुपये मन सस्ती मिलती है।

श्रीमन्, आप ने घटी बजादी है। मैं डिस-ओबे नहीं करना चाहता और आपका अधिक्रिया अदा करता हू।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब इस बिल पर विचार हो रहा है, तो मैं चाहता हू कि कर और करदाता दोनों के बारे में कुछ न कहू। यह मैं समझता हू कि एक देश में निर्माण करने में कर की जरूरत है और निर्माण-काल में वह एक आहुति है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आखिर वह कर आहुति की शक्ल में कर दाता कब तक दे। अगर हम देखें, हर साल बजट पेश होने से पहले हिन्दुस्तान का मामूली इन्सान तकरीबन सांस रोक कर इन्तजार करता है और धीरे धीरे उस की कर देने की तमाम शक्ति क्षीण होती रही है। और अब वह ऐसी हालत में पहुच चुका है कि उस की हड्डियों का आखिरी कतरा-ए-खून आप कर की शक्ल में लें, तो वह दे तो जरूर देगा—क्योंकि उस को देश प्यारा है, वह देश का निर्माण करना चाहता है, लेकिन देने की शक्ति और सीमा अब उस में नहीं है। इस बात को मेरे ख्याल में माननीय मन्त्री जी भी मानेंगे। सवाल यह आता है कि आखिर कर अगर न लिया जाये, तो देश का निर्माण कैसे हो। इनकमटैक्स एरियर्ज के बारे में पूर्ववक्ताओं ने काफी बातें कही। उस में इवेजन कितना हुआ, चोरी कितनी हुई, उस का तो हिसाब शायद लगाना मुश्किल है, लेकिन बकाया रुपए के बारे में एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेस्चन के जवाब में बताया गया कि ३१ मार्च १९५६ को यह रुपया २३३·५९ करोड था। उस के बाद सरकार ने उस को वसूल करने की कोशिश की तो उस की कोशिश के फलस्वरूप ३१ मार्च, १९५७ को वह रुपया २६७ ३३ करोड हुआ। इसके बाद सन् १९५७ में फिर यह कोशिश की गई कि इस रुपये को वसूल किया जाए। ३१ मार्च १९५८ को यह रुपया २८७ करोड हो गया। मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे कोशिश की जा रही है लेकिन यह बढता ही जा रहा है। मेरा दिल चाहता है कि मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछू कि कि आखिर ये कौन देश भक्त हैं, जो दे नहीं रहे हैं? ये जो ग्रेटेस्ट पैट्रियौट हैं, उनका नाम कभी कभी हमारे सामने आ जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि आखिर वसूली का तरीका कौन सा अपनाया गया है? क्यों इतने कमजोर साधन इस रकम को वसूल करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं? मैं ने पंजाब में वसूली का तरीका देखा है। वहां पर हमारे लोग करदाताओं के पास जाकर गिड़गिड़ाते

हैं और कहते हैं कि दे डालो यह रुपया और उन से इस के लिए अनुनय-विनय करते हैं। एक तरफ तो इस रुपये को वसूल करने के लिए इस तरीके का आश्रय लिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ खुशहाली टैक्स, बैटरमेंट लेवी को वसूल करने के लिए लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं। यह किस तरह की कर-नीति है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कोई कड़ी नीति अपनाई जाए जिस से यह रुपया जो बकाया है उसे वसूल किया जा सके और इस रुपये को देश के निर्माण में लगाया जा सके। अगर आप देश का निर्माण करने के लिए आम जनता से टैक्सों पर टैक्स वसूल करते जाएं और दूसरी तरफ इस बकाया को वसूल करने का प्रबन्ध न करें और इसका गरीब जनता को पता चल जाए कि अरबों रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है तो वह जरूर आप से कहेगी कि आखिर कुर्बानी हम से ही क्यों मांगी जा रही है? हम करदाता हैं और हम और रुपया भी टैक्सों की शक्ल में देने के लिए तैयार है, क्योंकि हम चाहते है कि देश का निर्माण हो, लेकिन उसकी सीमा कहां तक जाती है, यह हम पूछना चाहते हैं? आपकी इंसाफ की तराजू में एक तरफ तो वह गरीब कर-दाता है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का मामूली इंसान है जो कि सभी टैक्स आपको अदा कर देता है, और दूसरी तरफ वह एक सरमायेदार है जो कि टैक्स की बकाया रकम अदा नहीं कर रहा है और उसके साथ आप सख्ती का सलूक नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में सख्ती से काम लिया जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सारा रुपया एक न एक दिन बट्टे खाते में आपको डालना पड़ेगा, यह रुपया आपको मिलेगा नहीं।

खांडसारी के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसके बारे में मेरे एक मित्र ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इन्हीं तमाम चीजों की वजह से एक तरफ तो चीनी के कारखाने वाले मुनाफा करते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ शुगर फैक्ट्री वर्कर्स के लिए रिलीफ की बात की जाती है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि चार रुपया और पांच रुपया हम रिलीफ देने के लिये तैयार है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन कारखाने वालों ने खांडसारी का गला घोंटने की कोशिश की है और इस में वे कामयाब हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को जो कंसेशन उन्होंने खांडसारी उद्योग को दिये हैं, उस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि वे सोचें कि क्या इतना होने पर भी इस उद्योग को जीवित रखा जा सकता है? आंकड़ों से हो सकता है कि वह यह साबित कर दे कि वह जीवित रहेगा लेकिन अगर आंकड़ों पर न जा कर असलियत पर वह जायें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि यह उद्योग जीवित रह नहीं सकता है। यह उद्योग उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे भारत के लिए बड़े महत्व का है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस उद्योग की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें और इसको जीवित रखने की भरसक कोशिश करें।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरठ जिले में अभी एक चुनाव हुआ है। पिछली बार जब वह चुनाव हुआ था तो एक व्यक्ति २६०० वोटों से जीता था। उसके बाद इलैक्शन पेटिशन में वह हार गया और आज दो साल के बाद जब फिर चुनाव हुआ तो वह १३,००० वोट से जीता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि आखिर यह नीचे से जमीन क्यों खिसकती जा रही है क्यों लोगों का यह विश्वास आप पर से उठता जा रहा है। यह हालत उत्तर प्रदेश के वेस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में है, ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूं। लेकिन वेस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में यह हालत क्यों हुई है, इस पर आप विचार करें और कारणों का पता लगायें तो आपको पता चलेगा ——

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) पंजाब में जीत हुई है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : पंजाब में जीत हुई है, ठीक है और मैं चाहता हूं कि और जीत

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

हो और और भ्रष्टाचार किया जाए ताकि असली चार ये सब बातें लोगों के सामने आ सकें।

वेतन आयोग का सवाल भी हमारे सामने है और वह बैठा हुआ है। इसी तरह से टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स के लिए, शूगर वर्कर्स के लिए, सिमेंट के लिए, हमारे पत्रकार बन्धुओं के लिए भी बोर्ड बैठे हैं। ये लोग भी करदाता हैं और ये आशा करते हैं कि इनको भी करों में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जून में निकलने वाली है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की कुछ ऐसी परम्परा है कि यहां पर कमेटिया बैठती है, कमिशंस बैठते हैं और सो जाते हैं। जब दो एक साल के बाद जगाने की कोशिश की जाती है उस के बाद फिर वे काम करना शुरू कर देते है। एक ओर तो करों की वजह से लोगो की पीठ टूटती जा रही है, उन पर करो का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है दूसरी तरफ जब रिलीफ की माग की जाती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि नही, वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट अभी आई नही है और जब तक वह आती नहीं है तब तक कुछ नही किया जा सकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि आपको साधनो की जरूरत है, आपके पास रुपया आना चाहिये, लेकिन देखना यह है कि इसको वसूल करने के लिये आप कौन से साधन अख्तियार करने है।

आपके पास रुपया आए, इसके लिए जब बैंकों को नैशनलाइज करने की बात की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि इस से आपको रुपया मिलेगा तो आप कह देते हैं कि समय ठीक नहीं है। क्यों ठीक नही है यह मैं जानना चाहता हू। आज इन बैंकों का व्यवहार किस प्रकार का है। इस दिल्ली शहर में अभी अभी नैशनल एंड ग्रिंडले बैंक ने कर्मचारियो के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया था कि जब भी कोई एडवर्स रिपोर्ट किसी की दी जावेगी या लिखी जाएगी तब उन्हें बहस करने का मौका दिया जाएगा। लेकिन इस एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ा गया और तोड़ने के बाद एम्प्लाईस को एडवर्स रिपोर्ट दी गई। इसके खिलाफ जब प्रदर्शन हुए तो छः आदमियों को दिल्ली में ही सस्पेंड कर दिया गया और उस सस्पेंशन के खिलाफ कोई आवाज न उठा सके इसके लिए आज पुलिस दस दिन से लारियों में मैजिस्ट्रेट को ले कर के उस बैंक के चारों तरफ घूमती फिरती है और इस उद्देश्य से वहां बैठी है कि अगर कोई विरोध किया गया तो उनकी खबर ली जा सके। अगर दिल्ली शहर में ही यहां पर कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय रहते हैं, बैंक वालों की यह मजाल हो कि एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ें तो दूसरी जगहों का क्या हाल हो सकता है, इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। अगर आज इन हालात में लोग कहते हैं कि बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे क्या जुर्म करते हैं?

आपने इन्श्योरेंस को नैशनलाइज किया, अच्छा किया। एक मूदड़ा काड हुआ और इस तरह के और कई कांड हुए होंगे, लेकिन जो नैशनलाइजेशन किया गया वह ठीक ही किया गया। मूदडा कांड में जो लोग इनवाल्व्ड थे, उन के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी चल रही है और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि —पता नही कहां तक सच है — कि यू० पी० एस० सी० ने उन्हें एग्जानरेट कर दिया है। कोई बात नही लेकिन इनश्योरेंस को नैशनलाइज तो किया गया, जनरल इनश्योरेंस को और वह एक बड़ी बात थी। इसी तरह से अगर बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन हो तो काफी रुपया आपको मिल सकता है।

आप राम राज्य की बात करते है। पहले भी एक बार आपने की थी। हमने उसको सुना था। उस वक्त मेरी उम्र बहुत छोटी थी और उस वक्त हम राम राज्य का स्वप्न देखते थे। मैं भी सोचता था कि कब राम राज्य आयेगा जबकि देश की सब मुसीबतें हल होंगी, इस देश पर हमारा तिरंगा झंडा फहरायेगा लोग चौपालों

पर बैठ करके राम राज्य की बात किया करेंगे। लेकिन आज हम देखते क्या हैं? आज लोगों को खाने पीने के लिए नहीं मिल रहा है, तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा उनके पास नहीं है, रहने के लिए मकान उनके पास नहीं है। क्या राम-राज्य की यह परिभाषा है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने हाथ में कर का धनुष लेकर और ४० करोड़ वानरों की सेना बना कर, उनको कहें कि पेड़ों पर रहो, फल इत्यादि खाओ, न मकान में रहो और न तन पर कपड़ा पहनो? अगर यही राम-राज्य की आपकी परिभाषा है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। आज हालत क्या है? कपड़े के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। लोगों के पास कपड़ा पहनने के लिए नहीं है। कपड़े की गांठें तो बाजार में हैं और कपड़े के व्यापारी चाहते हैं कि कोई गंगा ऐसा मिले जिसकी मुट्ठी में पैसा हो। लोगों के पास कपड़ा खरीदने के लिये पैसा ही नहीं है। कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में करदाताओं का यह हक है कि वे आपसे पूछें कि आप करों का किस तरह से इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और इसका जवाब आपको देना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सोचें कि किस तरह से लोगों को रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है। आज उस सीमा तक हम पहुंच चुके हैं जब कि और कुर्बानी करने की ताकत लोगों में नहीं रह गई है। उनकी जेबें इतनी बुरी तरह से कतरी जा चुकी हैं कि आज उनकी जेबों में न एक नया पैसा है और न ही पुराना पैसा। मुझे एक मिडिल क्लास वाले मामूली बैंक क्लर्क ने कहा कि मिडिल क्लास की आज हालत ऐसी है कि पहली तारीख को उसको तनख्वाह मिलती है, पहली से पांच तारीख तक वह कैपिटलिस्ट होता है, पांच तारीख से दस तारीख तक वह सोशलिस्ट होता है, दस से पंद्रह तारीख तक या बीस तारीख तक वह कम्युनिस्ट होता है और उसके बाद टेररिस्ट।

वित्त उप मंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा): आप अपनी बात कह रहे हैं क्या?

An hon. Member: What about Congress?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Capitalist within brackets Congress.

उपसभापति महोदय: अगर माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो वह अनअटैच्ड है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी: मगर में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं हमेशा लैफ्ट के साथ हूं। मैं लैफ्ट के साथ इस वजह से हूं कि पुलिस वाला चौराहे पर खड़ा होकर कहता है कि Keep to the left because left is the safer side.

15 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: (Varanasi): He is guided by the traffic-police and not by the leaders.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी: इसलिये लेफ्ट के साथ रहना मैं ज्यादा अच्छा समझता हूं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज आप इसको अच्छे तरीके से सोचिये कि आखिर कैसे लोगों को रिलीफ दिया जाये। सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। सेल्स टैक्स की लड़ाई जब उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई तो क्या डिमान्ड उनकी थी। उनका कहना था कि एक यूनिफार्म बेसिस पर सेल्स टैक्स होना चाहिये। प्रोफेसर पी० एस० लोकनाथन ने जो कि अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित हैं उन्होंने कहा था कि बिजिनेस को बचाने का यह तरीका होगा कि हर एक प्रान्त में एक तरह का सेल्स टैक्स हो। मैं जानता हूं कि शायद केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे सहमत है लेकिन वह कहती है कि राज्य सरकारें नहीं मानती। उनसे आप कहिये कि आखिर अगर बिजिनेस को जिन्दा रखना है तो सेल्स टैक्स यूनिफार्म बेसिस पर होना

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

चाहियें। सेल्स टैक्स के जो प्रोसीजर हैं वे इतने काम्प्लिकेटेड हैं कि हमारे बिजिनसमैनों का बिजिनेस चौपट हो जाये अगर वह सेल्स टैक्स के बहीखोते को पूरा करें। आज बिजनेसमैन करता क्या है? रिश्वत देता है, नाम बदलता है, इवेड करने की कोशिश करता है, और इससे मेरा ख्याल है कि देश का कल्याण नहीं हो रहा है। आपने टेक्सटाइल में सेल्स टैक्स को एक्साइज ड्यूटी के साथ मर्ज कर के, सोर्स प्वाइंट पर लगा कर बहुत अच्छा किया है और इसके लिये लोगों ने आपको धन्यवाद दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश भर में जो कपड़ा मर्चेंट हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बहुत अच्छा फैसला हुआ है।

आज देश में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है; बेकारी के बारे में कहा गया कि उनको ५० करोड़ बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाय। इस पर भी तो आखिर आप सोचिये। यह देश सबका देश है। मैं अगर विरोध कर रहा हूं तो इस वजह से नहीं कि मैं कोई पैदाइशी विरोधी हूं। मैं इस चीज को सोचता हूं। मेरा कोई पेशा नहीं है विरोध करना। सिर्फ एक नागरिक की हैसियत से मैं अपना फर्ज पूरा कर रहा हूं। आप करदाता की तरफ देखिये। अगर हम और आप वाकई करदाता की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो हम को और आप को मिल कर दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को कामयाब करना है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी कामयाबी में देश का भला है और अगर तमाम देश का भला होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बालबच्चों की मुस्कराहट कायम रहेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इन चीजों पर विचार करें और सोचें कि किस तरीके से रिलीफ दिया जाय उस गरीब आदमी को जिस की कमर टूट रही है।

15.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I want to announce a slight change in the order of Government business for tomorrow, Thursday the 23rd April, 1969. The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill will be taken up for consideration and passing before taking up the motion for reference of the Arms Bill to a Joint Committee.

15.03½ hrs.

FINANCE BILL—contd.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I have heard with great attention and respect all that has been said on the Finance Bill by all the hon. Members who have spoken on this subject. As it is the convention or the rule that every subject can be discussed on the Finance Bill, the discussion has been very varied and interesting. But it is not possible for me to cover all those subjects, naturally, and therefore, I hope the hon. Members will bear with me if I do not refer to matters which I will not be able to refer within the time at my disposal. I want, in this connection, to take the advice of my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, who said that the Ministers should not speak much, they should speak less. I shall certainly try to follow him in this matter at any rate though I am not able to agree with him on many other things.

Before I refer to other matters I should like to refer to one matter which has been a result of what I had referred to when I spoke last. That is as regards the mentioning of the expenditure on Parliament. My culture and refinement have also been doubted. I have no quarrel with the person who does it but I wonder sometimes when I meet him—I have been meeting him many times for the last many year—though there has been a difference between him and me about the re-organisation of

States—he is very angry about it—but whenever he meets me he has shown me great regard and even affection. I do not know what that culture and refinement are which can show such affection and regard for me who is a man without culture and refinement. At any rate, I am very glad that culture and refinement, which can be admired by him, are assigned to people whom he does not like.

But taking this question—as this objection is taken to my mentioning the expenditure for 1951-52 and thus making a wrong comparison—my whole reference has been, if I may say so, distorted. There was no intention on my part to question the validity of the expenditure or the necessity of it as it has happened. I only wanted to show that expenditure increases as development takes place and that argument has not been refuted. Even if we give up the figure of 1951-52 and take the figure of 1952-53, since when the re-constituted Houses have come into being, that year's figure also shows an expenditure of Rs. 64·87 lakhs and the expenditure in 1959-60 is Rs. 1,35,50,000/-. Therefore there also it will be seen that it is a little bit more than double.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How many autonomous corporations were in existence in 1952?

Shri Morarji Desai: Autonomous corporations do not increase the expenditure of Parliament. They increase the expenditure of Government. But I do not know how it increased. We meet for as many hours in a day and for as many days as we have been meeting in 1952-53. But even then I do not say that. I have not said that. Why does the hon. Member think that I have doubted the necessity of this expenditure? There is some guilt somewhere. I do not know where it is. But I cannot understand this sort of an argument where one is not allowed even to mention something in order to show that the other expenditure also can be considered from that point of view.

I have never said that the expenditure made on the Ministries and the various Departments is not capable of being economised. I have never said that, but I only say that the whole expenditure is not such as is absolutely thoughtless and extravagant. That I wanted to bring home to my hon. friends and that was the only purpose of mentioning this. From this I do not see how any other inference could have been drawn? I am only sorry that that inference was raised, but I do not think that I have committed any error either of impropriety or of taste or of culture, as far as I can understand.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareli): The figure of Rs. 64 lakhs that the hon. Minister has given—I just want to clarify and do not want to make a comment—is actual and what he read out for 1959-60 is estimated?

Shri Morarji Desai: Quite right. I am concerned with actuals, and not with estimates. I will read out all the figures in that case.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The figure for 1959-60 must be estimated. It cannot be actual.

Shri Morarji Desai: For 1952-53 it was Rs. 64·87 lakhs, for the next year Rs. 71·51 lakhs, for the next year Rs 93 lakhs, for the next year Rs 106 lakhs, for the next year Rs. 117 lakhs, then it went to Rs. 131 lakhs, again it came to Rs. 124 lakhs and again it will go to Rs. 135 lakhs. That is what has happened. Therefore the comparison is with actuals—the comparison is not with estimates—and they do not show any comparison

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The figure for 1959-60 will be estimated figure.

Shri C. D. Pande: He says that that year will not be taken into consideration.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope it will be only Rs. 135 lakhs and not more—that is all that I hope—because that is

[Shri Morarji Desai]

what was argued by my hon. friend himself once with me in an argument, that is, that the estimates are always exceeded, so why make an exception in this case. Here also, that may be exceeded. Therefore, an argument cannot be applied in different ways. That is all that I want to request hon. Members to take into consideration. There is no other purpose beyond this in what I have said. I do not want to take more of the time of the hon. House in this matter, because I think that this explanation ought to be enough to convince my hon. friends that what I had said was for a useful purpose, not for a useless purpose, not for a destructive purpose, but for a constructive purpose.

Coming to the discussion on the Finance Bill itself, it is said that there is extravagance in the Government departments and that should be checked and if that is removed, perhaps, there will be no necessity even for the extra taxation which is levied in this year. Extravagance is being checked from time to time, if there is any anywhere. I cannot say there will not be any item in which a charge of extravagance may not lie. It is possible that in some stray item it may happen. But, it cannot be said that we are not particular to see that that does not happen. It may happen in spite of one's own self. It is true, as was alleged here, that in some offices some people do not work for full time as is necessary, and may be shirking. But, I think it cannot be said that all people are doing so. Generalisation from a stray fact or one or two experiences would not be a very correct thing in this matter. I know of several offices, several officers, several members of the staff who work more than the specified hours, work till late in the evening, till night even. That can be seen if any hon. Members care to visit several offices, because it is there. Not that it is not done. Therefore, to say that there is generally this state of affairs is to discourage even those people who are industrious, who are trying to do better work. That is all that I want to plead with my hon. friends. As I said, we are trying to see that expenditure is kept within limits, within proper limits, within economic limits and that full use is made of the money which is spent by the Government on every department. From that point of view, several agencies are working. We have set up the Organisation and Methods Division. There is a Special Re-organisation Unit in the Finance Ministry which goes on examining the work of every Ministry along with the members of that Ministry and thus trying to find out new methods so that the work can be done better with less cost and with less men. We are giving effect to that. In spite of that, whatever economy may be effected in this current year, one must remember that we are in a developing stage in this country and we are developing fast. There is bound to be more expenditure from year to year when there is more and more development.

It will not be true to say that more and more money is utilised only in collecting the taxes, and more expenditure is incurred than perhaps the return from the taxes. That is not so. The percentage of collection is not so high at all. The percentage of collection in the matter of Income-tax and Customs and Excise and all that would not go beyond 3 per cent as far as I can see. It is not that it is in any way extravagant. Yet, I would say that we are constantly careful to see that the expenditure is curtailed to the maximum extent possible.

In this very connection, it was also mentioned—it has been mentioned several times—that arrears of Income-tax are not recovered and that is one of the arguments which has always been made to show how lax the Government is in the matter of collection of taxes. I have explained once or twice that the arrears as they appear are not quite real and that it

is not true that there is any laxity as is imagined in the matter of collection of these arrears. First, it was said by the hon. Member who started the debate, that in 1957, the arrears were Rs. 262 crores. But this figure by itself was brought down to Rs. 168 crores; Rs. 100 crores were recovered from that money. Today, the arrears are Rs. 280 crores. In this Rs. 280 crores, what can be recovered would be Rs. 168 crores or so. The rest of the money is such as will not be possible to recover. As a matter of fact, some people have gone away; some people have been broken completely and there is nothing left to recover from them. Considering all that, about Rs. 112 crores will have to be written off. But, it is difficult to decide immediately to write off, because my hon. friends themselves will immediately ask the question as to why this is written off. It will become difficult to reply to that question unless we are dead sure about it and we can put it forward now without any fear of contradiction. That care is being taken. I think that this also will soon be done: not that it will be carried on indefinitely.

Even after this, Rs. 168 crores remain which are effective arrears. Even there, the amount covered by certificates issued by the Collectors under section 46(2), of the Income-tax Act, which are sent out for collection is Rs. 90 crores and that is being recovered. They are not very old arrears in that sense. Amount pending disposal of appeals is Rs. 14 crores, nearly 15 crores. This money can be recovered only when the appeals are disposed of. Amount pending settlement of double Income-tax relief or other relief claims is Rs. 2·66 crores. This also can be adjusted only after these claims have been finalised. For similar reasons there are other arrears which are called arrears, Rs. 56·68 crores. Therefore, it will be seen that this is not an amount which is lying uncollected due to any negligence or any such reason. We are now trying to see that as little arrears as possible remain. With that view, we are trying to see that appeals are also being now disposed of quickly, so that collection may be made. Even in the matter of appeals, if we look at the figures, in 1955-56, the pendency of appeals on 1st April was 114,915. Now, they have come down in 1958-59, up to 31st January 1959,—that is, up to January, for ten months—76,000. Here also good progress is being made. We will go on making more progress in this matter, so that, in future, there may not be this state of affairs as is worrying many hon. Members.

Now, when we receive Rs. 220 crores of Income-tax every year, it must be seen that practically, a year's revenue is collected every year. There will always remain some arrears in matters like this. There is one reason. In some cases, the Income-tax officers have got to apply their own mind and assess some people where it is feared that there is concealed income. They make their own estimate and levy the Income-tax. When the levy is made, after the assessment is made, we have got to recover the amount. Because the income is concealed and the assets are also concealed, one does not find them quickly. That is where difficulty comes in in getting the amount which also adds up to the arrears. If we say that we should not assess in this manner, perhaps, many people who should have been assessed will escape. These are cases which go to appeals, which go to the courts, which go on like that. There are a few hundred writ petitions in the matter which are also pending in the courts. That also creates difficulties in the matter of recovery. There were as many as 699 writ petitions pending before the high courts as on the 1st October, 1958. We are trying to see that the writ petitions are disposed of as quickly as possible by strengthening the high courts. With the increasing attention that we have been giving to this matter during the last two years, I am sure this matter will not cause as much concern as it did in the past.

A general question was raised about the Plan, about the savings, about the

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capital goods and the consumer goods. We are not neglecting consumer goods in any way. If capital goods are not attended to, we will not be in a state to have any consumer goods whatsoever. Where will be the money to buy consumer goods? If you want to raise our prosperity without manufacturing capital goods in the country now to a larger and larger extent in the shortest possible time, it will not be possible. I have no doubt, Sir, about it. In this connection, I may assure my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that the suggestions that he made in the matter of increasing food supplies and fodder production are also not neglected. They are being attended to. But may I plead with him, Sir, in this matter that all that he said cannot be done by Government itself. Most of the things have got to be done by the people. If better food is to be given to cattle it can be given only by owners of cattle. How can Government give better food to cattle?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is not sufficient fodder in the country. Government should produce more fodder. Without production, how can the people give more feed to the cattle? You have to prepare a programme for that. You have not prepared any programme in this respect for the last so many years. You have no such scheme regarding the increase of cattle fodder. Can animal husbandry be said to have been opened scientifically when cattle are deteriorating for want of cattle feed and fodder?

Shri Morarji Desai: Fodder has to be produced by the people, not by the Government. How can Government raise this fodder? I do not understand that. What Government is trying to do in this matter is to try to advise the agriculturists more and more in this matter. We are trying to help the agriculturist so that he will be able to produce more. In the matter of seeds also, we are trying to see that better seed is given. Sometimes diseases come and so production is affected. So these are not matters which can be done immediately.

I can also tell my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that I have dealt with Aarey milk colony for ten years and I can assure him that useful cattle were not sent to slaughter houses. Therefore, to say that cattle go from there to slaughter houses is not correct.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With due deference may I submit that I never stated that useful cattle from Aarey are sent to slaughter houses, but calves are not reared properly and are auctioned. Take the number of cattle in the Aarey milk colony. There are 8,000 or more buffaloes in milk. Have you got 8,000 calves there? They are not there.

Shri Morarji Desai: So far as buffaloes are concerned, there are large deaths of new ones. He does not know that. I have dealt with these things from my childhood. Therefore I know it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The male buffaloes calves are butchered in the entire country because they are not so useful as cow calves.

Shri Morarji Desai: The buffalo calves die very often. In Bombay we have made arrangements to provide for the dry cattle and they do not sell them there. There is a law that no useful cattle can be sold to slaughter house. That law is being rigorously enforced.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have been to the slaughter house of Bombay. I know the law of Bombay. I sent to you a communication about that. The whole thing has not been done rightly yet.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, I do not think I should dilate more on this problem. Otherwise, the whole time will go for that.

References have been made to the raising of resources in the country. Due attention has to be given to this. If we do not do that, we cannot remove the poverty of our country and so we have got to work for that end that is how the Planning Commission works. It may be that there may be different views in the matter of planning but it would not be right to say that the Planning Commission is not working according to a plan or that sufficient thought is not given to it. It is not merely this Five-year Plan which is being considered; but we are thinking in terms of long-term planning, or, what is called, perspective planning. We go on constantly increasing our production and our national income and our *per capita* income every year. We cannot say that because prices went up last year, the prices are not held in check. We cannot say that because production went down last year, we are in the wrong. Now, I would say that that argument would not be correct because it is based on only one year's experience and not based on the experience of many years. For the previous many years production has been consistently rising. Last year the textile industry came to grief for several reasons, for many of which Government was not responsible but the industry itself was responsible and to some extent the past history was responsible. But even there we are trying to see that it comes back to the original level and I think it will come back to the original level. But, from that to argue that people are not consuming as much cloth, or are consuming less cloth than before is not correct. They were producing much more than what people were consuming. We can say from that that people were not buying more than they are buying now. But exports have gone down on account of competitions. The consumption has not increased to the extent to which the mills thought it would increase. That was the whole case. But production is now coming up. In other sections of industries production has gone up in several ways. We have increased our production from 55 million tons to 68 million tons. This year it should be 70 million tons. It should be remembered that we have got to deal with millions and millions of individuals who will be responsible for increasing food production and this is not done by one single agency. It is possible to look after a factory, for instance, and increase production in two years. When so many individuals are involved that will not be possible, unless those individuals themselves are also enthused and they take it up themselves. They are doing it. I won't say that they are not doing it. But they may not be doing it as fast as we want them to do. We should encourage them and we should not demoralise them by making any wild allegation against the Government and without taking the actual state of affairs into consideration, and the practical considerations which ought to be before us in this matter. That is all that I have to plead with my hon. friends.

I now come to taxation which is really the purpose of the Finance Bill. There has been a very strong protest about the duty on khandsari. I cannot speak in the same vein in which my hon. friend on my side of the House spoke, because that does not do good to either of us; I do not think that what he said did good either to him or to me or to the party or to Government.

In the matter of khandsari, there is no question of discouraging khandsari. We do not want too. There may be a difference of opinion. But why not be charitable about the other opinion too, just as I am prepared to consider all the time the argument that khandsari is being hit? We shall go on considering all the time, and if we find that that is being hit, we shall certainly take steps to see that that is not hit; that is what we shall try to do. But, obviously, as I find it, I am not convinced at all about the arguments that khandsari cannot pay the tax which is put on it; and yet, we have

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reduced the taxation in these proposals, as I have said already, and we have given them relief.

Then, there was another argument made, and that is, that we have said that those who prepare "rab" by machinery will not be taken into consideration; it will be considered a cottage industry, if the final process of khandsari is done by hand; that is, if the centrifugal pumps or other things are worked by hand, then we shall not consider them liable to tax. That is what we have said. That has given a relief. But even there, it is now argued that in that case, the centrifugal pumps will be worked by hand and will not be worked by electricity, and that is how they will not pay the tax. I shall be glad about it; I shall not be sorry about it, and I shall be glad because it will have given more work to some people, because, then, more people will be employed. Today, less and less people are being employed, and more and more of machinery is being used. The duty of a cottage industry should be that it employs more men and not more machinery. Of course, whatever is employed and whatever machinery is used must be up to date, and must do well. But if it replaces men, and if it goes only to machinery, then, it ceases to be a cottage industry; it becomes something else. We have not, therefore, touched *gur* at all, because we do not want to touch it even though persons say that we should touch it. It has a large production, and we can get a lot of income from it. And a good number of people have made a lot of profit during the last few years on that. I have been witness to that myself. Therefore, it cannot be said that they have not made money. They have become rich men, or at least some of them. I have seen myself those people, because I know them. And yet it is argued that we are against the cottage industry or that we are reversing the whole trend.

Shri S. Dr Misra (Bulandshahr): Could the hon. Minister cite the case of anybody who has become rich in Bulandshahr district or in any other place?

Shri Morarji Desai: Khandsari people have also become rich.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants him to point out certain persons in one particular district, who have become rich.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall also look into that and find out and give him a case, if it is so.

But what has been done is this. The relief that has been given has been given, also considering the fact—it was not known to me at that time—that the U.P. Government also are levying a fee on some of these khandsari units. I have considered that. There also, calculations differ. They are levying Rs. 300 on a bale which is capable of crushing 250 maunds of sugarcane per day. If that is true, they work for 100 days; that means 25,000 maunds of sugarcane will be crushed. On that basis, this will amount only to two or three annas per maund—the levy by the U.P. Government. But the argument is made that these people crush only 10,000 maunds of sugarcane in a season, and, therefore, the cost will be 8 annas per maund. Even granting that it is 8 annas per maund, the relief that I have given is far more than the levy which is imposed by the U.P. Government. But if they crush only 10,000 maunds of sugarcane, then their average crushing per day will not go beyond 100 maunds, and if it does not go beyond 100 maunds, they are not liable to pay any fee to the U.P. Government, because the condition is that they must be able to crush 250 maunds of sugarcane per day. That is how the bale is defined. Therefore, it is not that this is all as it appears and as it is meant to appear. I have gone into it very carefully, and I am prepared to go

into it still more carefully and examine further facts if they are given. But let it not be said that this Government is unsympathetic to cottage industries; at any rate, that charge would be very unkind against us when we are doing everything to see that cottage industries come up; we are spending as much money as the cottage industries can bear to spend on themselves. That is what we are trying to do, not that we are doing anything extra or what we should not have done; we are doing everything that should be done, and that is what we are doing. In spite of that, if it is said like this because there is a great outcry, well, I cannot meet that argument.

Coming to diesel oil, I had explained myself when I made the proposals; and later on also, during the general debate on the Budget, I had explained why diesel oil has been taxed in the manner in which it is taxed. There is no question of benefiting the railways in this matter at all. It is not for that purpose that this has been done. Just as in the matter of khandsari it is argued that this is done only for the sake of the sugar factories, which is also not correct, it is said that we are trying to take some of the profits which they are making as a result of Government's action in this manner. We do not want to take away all the profits from them; we are taking part of the profits even now, and a good profit is left with them, just as a good profit is left even with the khandsari manufacturers. In the same way, in the matter of diesel oil, it is not a matter of benefiting the railways; to say that this is done for that purpose is not right. It was a coincidence that in the Railway Budget it was mentioned that there was a competition between road transport and railways. But before that, this had been decided. I had not even read that at that time

This was decided because of the unfair competition between petrol and diesel oil, as I had said earlier; we produce more petrol; we do not produce more diesel; we have got to import more and more diesel oil from ouside, and we produce more and more petrol here.

Shri Dasappa: Why not manufacture diesel oil in India?

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member can find more oil for me, that is what we shall do. As soon as that happens, we are not going to bother about it. But it so happens that from the crude oil less diesel is produced and more petrol is produced. That is what happens. Why science does that, I do not know. It depends upon the science of it; it does not depend merely upon the desire of it. But as that is happening, we have to see that this balance is restored. With that view, this step has been taken. Therefore, there can be no question of reducing this duty that has been levied.

I had said that we shall consider the question of the agriculturists. I have not yet found any remedy for it. If I can find a remedy, I shall certainly go on considering it, because the remedy must not be such as benefits people who should not benefit, or such that a wrong advantage would be taken of it. That is why it is not being done.

Per mile, the expenditure will be very little; the cost will not be much; it will be less than 0·3 nP. Therefore, the incidence is not more. And it would not be right to say that the whole transport will come into difficulties as a result of this.

Shri Dasappa: What about tyres?

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend from Mysore spoke about artificial silk; he did not seem to be satisfied with what has been done in the matter of concessions. I would say that there the purpose is to encourage the small man who is really the owner who owns four looms, and not the other persons who become

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businessmen by owning several looms. Therefore, this concession has been arranged like that. And I have received a telegram only today from Mysore saying that they are satisfied with what has been done.

Shri Dasappa: They are thankful for the concession.

Shri Morarji Desai: They have thanked me for the concession. They have not asked for anything more. Let me say that also. Of course, my hon. friend may now suggest that they should ask for more, but that is a different matter. But until that is done, at any rate, I have got....

Shri Dasappa: The representation by the Mysore Art Silk manufacturers has gone to him.

Shri Morarji Desai: But this is the latest. I am not talking of the previous one. This telegram is later than that, after the concession has been given. Then, there was a question about the duty on vegetable oil. There, I think, the concession that has been given will benefit the smaller people properly, and there will be no harassment also, because we have compounded the rates.

In this connection, a question was raised whether compounding was legal. There may be doubts about it, but there are provisions which show that it is legal, and the manner in which we are doing it also makes it fool-proof. But more than that, the fact that it will benefit these people very much is also a guarantee that nobody will go to court in this matter. Let there be no worry about it, let there be no fear about it. I think we will be able to implement it.

Shri Tangamani: What are the compounded rates?

Shri Dasappa: For both art silk and khandsari.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not got them here. I can give them later on. They are published. They are printed in a notification which must have been laid on the Table of the House; if not, I will lay it.

Coming to the direct taxes, there is a question which has been raised from the very beginning that this new change is going to bring in more revenue to Government than what is claimed I do not think that is possible because we have taken the past income of the companies, we have taken the income from the companies to Government by way of taxation, we have also taken into account the allowance or the refunds that we are giving to the shareholders by grossing, we have deducted that from that income, and we are now taking from that income this much money that we are going to receive. According to our calculation that will come to about 43·2 or 44·2 per cent, and in order to round it off we have made it 45 per cent, because we do not want to take any risk, and, therefore we may receive something more there. Supposing we receive something more, that money will be welcome to Government and can be easily borne by these people. At least that is what my view is today, but if it is not so, I say we will consider it.

In the matter of reserves for giving dividends, I cannot say immediately what can be done, but I am considering that question. The question of the subsidiary or intermediary companies is also being considered, and we will try to see if any relief can be given in that matter, because I do agree that there is some force in the argument which is given, but it is not necessary to do anything immediately today because these things are going to come into effect next year, and therefore by that time we will be able to work out everything and see whatever relief can be given is given.

Let me assure my hon. friend Shri Masani that I have no quarrel with his criticising me in this matter or for the matter of that anybody criticising

Government's measures because that is relevant, that is necessary, and there can be different views, but let it not be considered by him too that we are not considering the advisability of this taxation giving us more and more revenue every year and that we are following a foolish policy which will bring in less and less returns every year. That will not help Government at all. We are therefore trying to see that in all measures we receive more and more revenues every year and not less and less.

There was in this connection the question of double depreciation allowance. This double depreciation allowance was given after the war in order to see that the factories or concerns were able to rejuvenate themselves and to make up for some of the wear and tear in an easy manner. But after the development rebate is given, that question disappears. We did not curtail it immediately because we had given it for a certain number of years statutorily, and therefore the two things worked together. Because they have worked together for two years, to claim that the extra thing should continue would not be, I think, a fair argument. Therefore it is not possible for me to consider this request at all. The development rebate is a substantial rebate, and it does benefit the industries as it should, because we want them to develop, but I do not see any case at all for the double depreciation allowance If I had seen a case for it, I should have certainly considered it.

Coming to the Expenditure Tax, it has been argued that we are making changes in it immediately after it was enacted, in spite of what my predecessor had said, viz., that we should work it for a few years and see the effect of it. My predecessor was very careful to say even then that whenever we found changes necessary on account of evasion or other things, we would certainly make them. He has not said that we will keep it for ten, five or seven years. We now find it is necessary to do this because it is being taken advantage of in a wrong manner. If a husband and wife and child in the matter of expenditure are to be considered separate, I cannot understand why the Expenditure Tax should be levied at all. If Expenditure Tax is levied, it gives income, but more than that savings. That is what was objected to by my hon. friend Shri Pattle. I do not see why he should object to savings in this behalf because those savings will be above Rs. 36,000; it will not be savings below that. And how much money do they want to spend on one family in a country where there is so much poverty? If they spend less than that they will not pay any tax, and the rest will go to investment. That investment is very necessary for us, and I should be happy, let it go there. But if they want to spend, let them spend more and let them give tax to Government. Then Government also is happy and let them also be happy by spending more.

In the matter of bullion and jewellery, can it be argued that we want to encourage the purchase of bullion when no bullion is produced in this country? Why do we want to encourage that and make the rates higher and give the advantage to smugglers more and more? It is to discourage that also that this has been done. It is not that it was necessary. Under the Wealth Tax today, jewellery up to Rs 25 000 per individual is exempted. Therefore, to say that there will be double taxation is not right.

Again, it is unprofitable investment which I should not like to encourage very much. If money was invested in wealth, if cash was there instead of jewellery, then that would give us wealth tax, not that it would not give us wealth tax, and it would also give us income-tax on the income from that wealth, but when jewellery and bullion are taken, everything is escaped.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): The saving is there.

Shri Morarji Desai: The saving may be there, but I want to utilise the saving for the country and also for him. I do not want to take away the saving, but I want it to be utilised for the country, and therefore, these changes have been made. I hope my hon. friends who say that this is a heavy impost will see that it is not so. It is only on expenditure made, they are welcome not to make it. To say that this should not be levied would not be right.

It is true that in this connection it was argued that the poor people also pay a lot of taxes. I do not deny it. The indirect taxes are there, and as I said before, indirect taxes are inevitable in a poor country or an underdeveloped country. Direct taxes alone will never do the trick, and will never give anything sufficient for the purpose we have in view and to develop the country itself. Moreover, even the poor people must take part in the development which is going to benefit them, and they must contribute to it at least to a small extent. It might hurt them, I will not say it does not hurt them at all. I would not be the person to say that. It is not that I am glad about it, but it is an inevitable thing which has got to be done. How can it be avoided?

I had given figures also to show the proportion of indirect taxes in this country and other countries. In this country the indirect tax is 53 per cent, in Russia it is 83 per cent. That is not even an undeveloped country now, and yet that is so, because it has a different kind of economy. I do not say that the two economies compare. There, everything is being taken separately and more and more is taken. Consumer goods are charged very high. They take shoes from here at Rs. 25 or so and perhaps they are sold at Rs. 75 or Rs. 150. Tea is taken here at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 and is sold at Rs. 30. From whom is this taken? Is it not taken from the poor people? Are they not poor by standards of comparison? And the purchasing power of 500 roubles comes to less even than the purchasing power of Rs. 30 in this country. Therefore, when we compare things like this let there be a reality in the matter and not merely a theoretical consideration or an ideological dislike of the Government. That is all that I have got to say. (*Interruptions*). I know what they do and I know what my hon. friends can do if they ever get the chance, but I am quite sure they won't get a chance.....

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): God forbid that that chance should come.

Shri Morarji Desai: At any rate, I hope they won't get the chance. But if it is said because of this that I am afraid of the capitalists whom they dislike, they are welcome to say what they like. I am friend to everybody; even to the communist friends. I consider them friends even if they do not consider me their friend. (*Interruption*). There is nothing wrong in considering everybody your friend. (*Interruption*). But treat him by knowing him well so that you are not caught. That is what one has to do and what I am trying to do and that is what they object to. But if it is objected to I have no objection.

But I hope my hon. friend will see that we on this side of the House are trying to improve the conditions obtaining in this country and giving a better deal to the common man, and the common man's condition is improving in this country, as was very rightly pointed out by the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Sahodrabai.

I know she is a brave lady .(*Interruptions*).

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I saw her when she was there wounded from the Goa border. I saw with what brave courage she bore the wounds she had. But I had no knowledge that she could speak so effectively and with such courage of conviction and with such clarity. I wish, Sir, that many of us had the clarity which she has in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.—(*Income-tax and super tax*)

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 17,

after "under section 18" *insert*—
"of the Income-tax Act." (24)

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 10 is out of order.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(*Amendment of section 4*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 11 is out of order.

The question is:.....

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): May I know why it is out of order because it only seeks to diminish?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even diminution is variation. If he just looks at article 274 he will see that it is variation and not increase. When the States are concerned, it is only variation.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, this amendment seeks to remove the privilege of exemption from income-tax given to the income of Rs. 4,500 when the income is not imported into the country and earned abroad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to see the article in the Constitution. He may kindly consider that.

"No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested,....."

Shri M. R. Masani: My amendment does not vary anything; it wants the *status quo* to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *Status quo* of the Bill?

Shri M. R. Masani: Of the present law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has to be seen; that has to be read with the amendment. Last year also we had this question. The hon. Member himself pointed out an exception to it and then it was ruled that we have to see whether the rate put down in the Bill that we are considering, for which the sanction has been obtained, is going to be affected or not and not the parent Act. Therefore, this amendment No. 11 is out of order.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Amendment of section 10*)

Amendment made:

Page 4,—

for lines 20 to 38, *substitute*—

"the agreement in relation—

(a) to expenditure by way of infructuous or abortive exploration expenses in respect

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of any area surrendered prior to the beginning of commercial production by the assessee;

(b) After the beginning of commercial production, to expenditure incurred by the assessee whether before or after such commercial production, in respect of drilling or exploration activities or services or in respect of physical assets used in that connection, except assets on which allowance for depreciation is admissible under sub-section (2); and

(c) to the depletion of mineral oil in the mining area in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which commercial production is begun and for such succeeding year or years as may be specified in the agreement;

and such allowances shall be computed and made in the manner specified in the agreement, the other provisions of this Act being deemed for this purpose to have been modified to the extent necessary to give effect to the terms of the agreement." (25)

[*Shri Morarji Desai*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 12 is out of order. The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

Shri M. R. Masani: May I know on what ground amendment No. 12 is out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the same ground as before.

Shri M. R. Masani: In any case I was going to say that, in view of the hon. Finance Minister's assurance that the need for relief in respect of the taxed reserves is being looked into and that measures will be taken by next year, I do not wish to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(*Amendment of section 18*)

Amendments made:

Page 6, lines 18 and 19,—

omit "not being a company" (26)

Page 6, line 41,—

for "any sum" *substitute* "any interest" (27)

Page 7, line 20,—

after "shall" *insert* "before making any payment in cash or." (28).

Page 9,—

for lines 5 to 9, *substitute*—

"(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no deduction of tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Government or to the Reserve Bank of India in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest.' (29)

[*Shri Morarji Desai*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 10 to 17

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 10 to 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18.— (*Amendment of section 58*)

Amendment made

Page 10—

for lines 22 and 23, *substitute*—

'(11) in sub-section (2), for the brackets, figure and letter "(3A)", the brackets and figure "(3)" shall be substituted' (30)

[*Shri Morarji Desai*]

16 hrs.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20.— (*Amendment of section 2*)

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 31 to clause 20·

*Page 11, line 35,—

add at the end "on account of wilful default of the assessee" (31).

The idea seems to be to penalise those assessees who are in arrears of payment of their taxes. I do not see any justification for this provision in this Bill. Firstly, the Income-tax Act contains ample provisions for penalising an assessee who is in default. If you turn to section 46 of the Income-tax Act you will see that the income-tax officer is empowered to inflict a penalty which may extend to the whole amount which might be in arear Therefore, I cannot see any justification in introducing the provision here In section 46, discretion is given to the officer concerned to see whether there is justification for the assessee not paying the tax dues. If we turn to section 45 also, the assessee may have income outside the taxable territories in countries which prohibit the sending out of remittances In those circumstances, he is unable to pay What is to happen in cases like that?

Under the Income-tax Act itself you have provided that in those circumstances he may not be considered to be in default whereas here, under the proposed change, such an assessee will be deemed to be in default and his liability will not be excluded. Is it fair? My submission is that unless an assessee fails to pay on account of wilful default his liability should not be excluded in computing the net wealth I come to another part which says that pending an appeal. .. his liability should not be excluded but here again if we turn to section 45 of the Income-tax Act, discretion is given to the officer not to treat the assessee in default if he thinks that his appeal is not on technical or frivolous grounds

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Clause 20 deals with wealth tax

Shri Nathwani: If you kindly read it, the proposed change seeks to exclude this liability in calculating his net wealth Sub-Clause (m) says what net wealth is, it is the excess

*The original Nos. of the amendments given in brackets at the end of the text have alone been reproduced at the stage of final disposal.

[Shri Nathwani]

of assets over liabilities, and this liability will not be excluded in computing his net wealth whereas under the Income-tax Act, there is that provision. I consider these provisions very wholesome. They give power to the income-tax officer not to insist upon payment while his appeal is pending in a particular case. Special circumstances may exist when if he finds that his appeal is substantial and requires to be considered on merits then the assessee will not be treated as in default, whereas here, you will see that his liability should not be taken into consideration. These provisions are quite unnecessary and not justified. In the circumstances which exist in our country and which have been duly taken into account, they are not necessary. In the Income-tax Act there are sufficient provisions in sections 45 and 46 for penalising a wilful defaulter. There are ways of effecting recoveries and a summary procedure has been prescribed and therefore, I submit that the hon. Finance Minister and the department should also consider my amendment.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can ask the hon. Minister here.

Shri Nathwani: Through him,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not go further; he can ask the Finance Minister.

Shri Nathwani: I think it was a matter of detail in which the hon. Minister may be properly advised by the department. Very well. My submission is that sub-clause (1) is unjustified and the second sub-clause can be amplified by adding further that this should be done when an assessee is in default wilfully.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11,—

omit lines 22 to 35. (35).

Shri Nathwani wanted a partial amendment. I feel that there is no need for the amendment sought to be introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. When the net assets have to be computed under the Wealth Tax Act the tax payable by the assessee under the various tax measures have to be given credit to and remedy provided for the assessees under the various Acts cannot be taken away. When an appeal is pending, certainly the assessee cannot be said to be in default. I can very well understand where the assessment has reached a finality, when, for instance, the assessee does not appeal or having appealed, his appeal is dismissed and there is no further remedy open to him. If the assessee does not pay within 12 months of the final order, he can be considered to be in wilful default. When the taxation measures provide a machinery for exercising a right of appeal or getting a point referred to the High Court by the tribunal and also to the Supreme Court, certainly it cannot be considered or argued that the assessee is in default. I feel that the proposed amendments are not called for and the existing taxation measures do provide a remedy to tackle the assessee who is in wilful default.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I point out that the provision here is in respect of outstandings which are not less than one year. If they do not pay for more than a year, why should they be exempted? I have been pressed by all sections of the House to see that the income-tax arrears are recovered as quickly as possible and that we should devise ways and means to do that. This is one of the means to effect quick recovery.

Shri Nathwani: May I say that there may be genuine cases of difficulty? Clause 345 of the Income-tax Act provides for that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will see that. As regards those cases about the foreign wealth which is included on account of the taxation on foreign income, we shall certainly consider that. But this provision is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put these amendments to the vote of the House?

Shri Nathwani: I do not press my amendment.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not press mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw the amendments?

*The amendment Nos. 31 and 38 were by leave, withdrawn.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21.—(*Amendment of Schedule*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11, line 37,—

for "paragraphs (a) (b)" *substitute* pragraph (a)" (50).

Page 12,—

after line 2, *add*—

'(iii) to Rule 2, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided, however that the rate of 1.5 per cent shall apply to Hindu undivided families." (51)

As I have said yesterday, this involves consideration of the equities in regard to the Hindu undivided family. The rest of the amendments also proceed on the same basis. I consider that the time has come when the hon. Minister may kindly appoint a committee of which he spoke last year and that was the reason why I have give this notice. I know at this moment all these questions cannot be considered very seriously and they require much more consideration than can be given at this moment. This was the ground given last year; that was the ground given for the last thirty years. This must stop somewhere. I did not want to read this quotation yesterday. Today, with a view to just remind the hon. Minister, may I read some lines from the speech of the previous Finance Minister when he gave an assurance and also from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister himself when he agreed and said that he was also accepting that assurance? This was said by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on 29th August, 1957:—

"So the whole question of income-tax law will have to be thought of. Some kind of revision is undoubtedly necessary. When it could be done, I am not in a

*The original Nos. of the amendments given in brackets at the end of the text have alone been reproduced at the stage of final disposal.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

position to say. But when we undertake it I can give this assurance that we shall have this question gone into. Of course, I will plead only my side, that tax consideration must be paramount. It will be open for somebody else to plead that some other consideration should be paramount. But we should not make it a thorny issue year after year, for the Hindu undivided family to suffer or to be discriminated either way. It must be settled in categorical terms It has to be done. All I can say is: but not yet."

This is the last paragraph of his speech which I have read. Previous to that he spent about 10 or 15 minutes in elaborating this point and coming to the conclusion. He cited his own case as a case of hardship and then he came to the conclusion When I raised the point, he said: "All right, I shall appoint a committee". Then he gave this assurance. After that, when we were considering another Bill I brought it to the notice of the hon Minister himself and he was pleased to say like this. When I pleaded for that committee, Shri Morarji Desai said:

> "About examining the general question of Hindu undivided family, I myself am not aware of the various difficulties that are cited. I shall certainly try to consider all of them and I shall try to do whatever can be done."

Then, at the close of his speech I submitted:

> "Before you put the amendments to vote, may I just enquire from the Minister if he is agreeable to the appointment of a committee which the previous Finance Ministers were agreeable to? They said they would appoint a committee.
>
> **Shri Morarji Desai:** No! now, I would not give any promise which I cannot keep.
>
> **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** So, that means that the assurances given by the previous Finance Ministers do not stand. I am rather intrigued. One Finance Minister says that he will appoint a committee, but another Finance Minister says that he is not bound by that assurance. The assurances were given in this House.
>
> **Shri Morarji Desai:** Again, my hon. friend is very unreasonable. I have not said that I do not accept it I do not know what the promise given was. I must go into that. Simply because my hon. friend mentions them here, I cannot accept the liability imediately Certainly, I accept all the promises given by my predecessors I do not go by disowning any promises What is the use of saying all this?"

From that, Sir, I understand that the hon Minister wanted that the assurances of the previous Finance Minister should be kept. I have just read out from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari He gave a categorical assurance that a committee will be appointed to go into this question. But, apart from that, even if that assurance has not been given, this assurance has been given in this House by at least six Finance Ministers before including the honourable Shri Mathai, Mr. Schuster, Mr Blackett, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and others. It is a difficult question Then I waited and waited. In 1928 or so I raised the question, and in subsequent years the matter developed so much that even the limit of taxable minimum for a Hindu joint family was doubled. Shri John Mathai doubled it Even then we were not satisfied because on principle this was not correct.

The matter was then referred to the Investigation Commission. The Investigation Commission did not go into the question as it ought to have done, but, on the contrary, recommended some palliative saying that if

there are three or four members then three times the minimum may be taken to be taxable. Even that was not satisfactory.

In 1934 difficulty arose when the first Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up. They said that no estate duty can be fixed as long as the Hindu joint family remained as it was. Subsequently they got over it and the Estate Duty Bill was passed. I appeared before the Taxation Enquiry Commission as a witness. I submitted all that I had to say at that time. The question arose as to what will happen to the exchequer, and it was said that so much money will not come. I told the President that I was not concerned with that question and that I was only concerned with equity. I also said that if he wanted to increase revenue there were other ways of doing it, and he could tax air, water etc. Let him tax anything, all Hindus will pay, all Sikhs will pay, all those who come under the Hindu law will pay. But, I said, let him not discriminate between them and others.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission also accepted the recommendation of the Investigation Commission, and they said that in future instead of double the limit being the minimum treble the minimum will be regarded as the taxable minimum for the Hindu Joint family if there were three or more coparceners. That continued for a long time. But Shri T. T. Krishnamachari brushed all that aside with a stroke of the pen and took away all that concession without any reason or rhyme. I submitted to him here in this House that he ought not to take that away. I said that we fought for 28 years and got a small concession—it was not a very big concession. The concession should have been more. The Estate Duty Act now says that there will be notional partition at the time when the tax is assessed and the Hindu joint family will continue to be a joint family inspite of the fact that estate duty is charged from that. Therefore, charging of estate duty will make no difference so far as the constitution of a Hindu joint family is concerned. There they have a different principle. As a matter of fact, notional partition will be taken, it will be taken as if the man died and whatever property would have fallen to his share or partition will be regarded as property of the deceased and tax will be realised on that.

If, as I submitted, for estate duty purposes you can accept a notional partition, why not accept a notional partition so far as income is concerned? Now, Sir, may I submit for your consideration the very great difference which the present system of taxation means to a Hindu joint family? If a person has got an income of Rs. 4 lakhs and he is in a Hindu joint family having five brothers, each will get about Rs. 1,000 after paying all the taxes. whereas if there are five brothers joint between themselves belonging to a Parsi, Muslim or Christian family and they work together as the members of a Hindu joint family do, each will be getting Rs. 4,000 a year, four times as much as the person in the Hindu joint family will get. Even labourers are taxed. Supposing in a family of ten members there is an income of Rs. 3,000 out of which one person gets Rs. 2,000 and the rest get only Rs. 100 each, all will be taxed at the rate of Rs. 3,000.

Sir, the difficulty has been pointed out many a time. I do not want to repeat all those arguments. Those arguments are quite open, as I have submitted yesterday. I requested the hon. Minister to kindly go through the speech of the hon. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who also dealt with this question at great length, so that he may come prepared and give me a reply as to whether he wants to appoint a committee. If he wants to appoint a committee, I am not going to take the time of the House by moving all these amendments, but if he does not want to appoint a committee and does not regard the promise given by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari as sacrosanct, then I may be permitted to come out with all those arguments. Then I will try to convince him.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

As a matter of fact, the Hindu joint family is not treated properly by this Government. We cannot make a distinction between Hindus, Muslims, Christians and all that. We must treat them as equal. In our Constitution, in the Preamble itself we only speak of the individual, we speak of the nation and the individual, we do not speak of anything between the two. So far as the family is concerned, the family has got no legal status. It is not a corporation. It cannot be sued, nor can it sue It is not an entity for economic purposes. It is only a way of life In spite of all these disabilities Hindus still go on with the joint families, though they know that so much has gone against them in regard to taxation This has been very ably pointed out in the report of the Income-tax Investigation Commission. They have also given thought to this question and brought it out, that as a matter of fact this law acts and works as a social monster in separating these families forcibly, because then they are excessively taxed so much that they begin to think that they have to suffer if they continue the family As a matter of fact, it has disrupted many Hindu joint families, and it is likely to disrupt. This kind of law which has the effect of disrupting Hindu joint families to this extent ought to be looked at with some care. So far no consideration has been paid to this aspect of the case. Even so far as the Investigation Commission is concerned, they said in so many words that, as a matter of fact, though the terms of reference were very wide, they were not going to consider the question and that they are not going to interpret it in a liberal way, but only in a restricted way to this extent, namely, how far the tax can be evaded by this man or that man so far as the revenue was concerned.

The Aiyar Committee which was appointed also said the same thing. So far as the consideration of revenue was concerned, they said they were not going to touch it So far as the Taxation Enquiry Commission is concerned, they also said in so many words that they are not going to consider it

Since the Hindu law was on the anvil of the legislature at that time, there was the question whether the Hindu joint family should be allowed to exist According to Shri Ambedkar's Hindu law, they wanted to extinguish the right of survivorship and vesting of property by birth and therefore, they were thinking that the Hindu joint family may go. It is very unfortunate for the Hindu undivided family that they did not accept that advice at that time They raised the question as to why the ancient system of Hindu joint family should be treated in this way. Had they accepted it, all this controversy would have been over by this time and all persons would have been taxed as equal citizens of the State

My humble submission is that so far as the Hindus are concerned including those who are bound by Hindu law, it is a question of prestige also Even in Aurangzeb's time, the people were asked to pay poll tax because they were Hindus. This is also a kind of poll tax in the Congress regime. There is absolutely no difference between this tax and the one levied in those days Even in the secular State, with the Congress Government, this sort of thing continues It is absolutely intolerable that in this society only certain kinds of persons can be put under a handicap

Shri Easwara Iyer: Whether it is Mitakshara or Dayabhaga?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If people think that those who belong to Dayabhaga are protected, it is not so, because in practice they are not protected Both systems, Mitakshara and Dayabhaga, come under the purview of this law. As long as the father lives, only the Mitakshara families come under the mischief, but when the father dies and when there are

four brothers, all of them are taxed in this manner. So, both the systems come in. There is no difference between the two in this respect.

So, my humble submission is that after we accepted a principle in the Estate Duty Act that there can be a notional partition, there is no difficulty that every person's income should be taxed on this basis. As for his earnings, the joint family income may be found out from the national partition, and the personal income is there There will be no difficulty. Every person is to be treated as the citizen of India. I do not want any special treatment so far as the Hindus are concerned. I do not want that they should be given any concession at all On the contrary, I want section 14 to be taken away. What is the effect of section 14? Only such persons have been given concessions who were rich. I do not know why. This was I think a device formulated by our former rulers They wanted to say that "whereas we are taking more, we are also giving concessions", but that concessions went to the rich families only, and there were two kinds of properties—personal as well as income from the Hindu joint family It was a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul

In an ordinary family, what is the position? I know the conditions in Punjab and to a certain extent the conditions in Uttar Pradesh also There are no joint families according to the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems. As far back as 1894, the Punjab High Court held that there were no undivided families in Punjab consistant with the Mitakshara law. We have now passed the Hindu Succession Act. Survivorship has gone away. As a matter of fact, today, if there are four brothers, they keep their income separately to themselves, spend money and live separately. Yet, in the eye of the law, in the eye of the income-tax law, they can be taxed as one family, because they are presumed to be joint.

In regard to other matters also, so far as the Hindu family is concerned, the brothers have got the right to say, "I am separate now" He has to make only an unequivocal declaration, and he is separated. But the income-tax law is quite different. Section 25A of the Act says that whenever there is separation, the metes and bounds are not going to be recognised

Shri Easwara Iyer: By registered deed

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are not going to recognise it. There are many anomalies I do not want to go through the whole thing When we had the Estate Duty Act, last time—I have got the proceedings here with me—I brought out the point that even the property of a living person, who is not dead, is liable by way Estate Duty Tax, and there was no exemption at all for the Hindu joint family On account of the peculiar construction of the Hindu joint family, many legal notions arose Those which are favourable to getting revenue are given effect to and others are not considered. I admit the subject is difficult; it requires separate and considerate treatment I have waited for one year and for 28 years before. The first Taxation Enquiry Commission thought in 1924 that the Hindu joint family cannot be considered. The next Taxation Enquiry Commission also refused to go into this question They said, it is not settled as to what will be the state so far as the Hindu joint family is concerned. If the subject is left for another Taxation Enquiry Commission, it will take another 20 years and perhaps many Members of the House would have gone away to the other world by that time

I would beg of the hon. Minister to look into this question He told me last time that no equities will be considered. You kindly consider the question of equity and come to a decision. Appoint a small or big committee as you like. I am not asking you to do anything which is not national and not constitutional I do not want

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

any favours for anybody. I only want that the Hindu joint family, governed by the Hindu law, may also be treated equitably on the same basis as other people. I do not propose to move other amendments if the hon. Minister agrees to the appointment of a committee.

Shri Morarji Desai: I admit I am at sea in regard to this matter. I had said last time that I would consider what assurances have been given by my predecessor. I was told the interpretation was that the assurance was not a complete assurance. I shall certainly carry out whatever assurance has been given, but I do not see of what help a committee will be. That is what I do not understand. If I find that a committee will be useful, certainly a committee will be appointed. At present, the Hindu law has been codified in almost all matters except the joint family. That is being considered by the Law Ministry. As soon as the Law Ministry finishes its consideration, I will know what to do. But till then, it is difficult for me to say anything.

As regards equal treatment, equal treatment can come in the moment the joint family is given up in the law. But if the joint family is to be kept up and is to be governed by Hindu law different from the laws of the other people, certainly there are going to be some discrepancies and other things. So, it is a question which is not so simple to be considered. I do not know what a committee can do. It will be a matter of principle to be examined and decided. Will a committee enable us to do that? That is the question before me. As soon as the Law Ministry finishes it consideration, I will be in a position to decide. If the committee is useful, that will be appointed. I am not averse to appointing a committee. But the question is when we appoint a committee in a matter where the issue is not so clear and the action may not be so clear, we create more difficulties, because the committee's recommendations may not be such as can be accepted on account of some principle. We must decide that and then a committee will be useful. As soon as I find that it is so, I will certainly appoint a committee. Until then, it is difficult for me to say definitely that I will appoint a committee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the Law Ministry is looking into the question, can the question be referred to the Law Commission along with the income-tax law?

Shri Morarji Desai: That also I will have to ask them. I will see if it can be referred to the Law Commission.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even if the Law Ministry gives its opinion, unless you bring a Bill and either dissolve the Hindu joint family or do something, the opinion of the Law Ministry will not be enough.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that if it can be referred to the Law Commission, he will consider it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the Law Ministry is concerned, we know its opinion beforehand. At the same time, even if the opinion is not known, that opinion will not be decisive so far as this question is concerned and merely the arguments will be made use of by the Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it will be decided by them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will help the hon. Minister to decide and then to take some course.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I hope that by the next year you will be pleased to give your decision?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he not hope? He has lived on hope for so long? Why should he be impatient after so many years?

Shri Morarji Desai: Before next year I will certainly give a definite reply in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then would he be pressing his amendments?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In view of the assurance of the Minister I do not press my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 50 and 51 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22, 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25.—(Amendment of section 5).

Shri Nathwani: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 38,—

after "building" *insert*—

"or in the repair, maintenance or improvement of a building or part thereof not in the occupation of the assessee or any of his dependents". (33).

The object of the Government amendment is not to exempt repaired maintenance charges in respect of owner-occupied premises but, as it is worded, even if the owner is not in possession and he has let out the entire building and suppose he were to spend money by way of repairs, he will not get the exemption in respect of such repairs. I do not think that is the intention of the Government. Nevertheless, as it is worded, he will get exemption for whatever is spent only for construction of the building. The words "repairs, maintenance or improvements" are taken away from the exempted clause. Therefore, hereafter it can be argued that repair charges in respect of a building not in possession of the owner should not be exempted. The avowed object is not to penalise owners who are not in possession or occupation. If you turn to clause 26, by way of compatison, the words used there are:

> "taxes paid to a local authority in respect of any property in the occupation of the assessee or any of his dependents or both"

and this will not be exempted. But if he pays municipal or other taxes in respect of a property not in possession, then it will be exempted. Likewise, here also, repairs and maintenance charges in respect of property in his possession, let them not be excluded. May I also add that the real logical thing to do was to include in expenditure the annual litting value of the premises in possession of the assessee. For example, in the Income-tax Act an annual letting value of the premises in possession of an assessee is included in his income. Likewise, here also they should have gone the whole hog and provided that the annual letting value of the premises in possession of the owner would be treated as expenditure. They have not done that. They have merely touched the outskirt, or the fringe of the problem, and they seek to exclude only repair and maintenance charges of the premises in possession of the owner. I think that, keeping in mind Governments' own avowed object, my amendment is in order and should be found acceptable.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have an amendment No. 13 which reads as follows:

Page 13,—

for lines 35 to 38, *substitute*—

> '(i) in clause (e), for the words "or in the construction, repair, maintenance or improvement of any immovable property belonging to him", the words

[Shri M. R. Masani]

"or in the construction of any immovable property belonging to him or the repair, maintenance or improvement of any immovable property which is not self-occupied" shall be substituted.' (13),

I hope it is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in order.

Shri M. R. Masani: I endorse the points made by the preceding speaker. My amendment No. 13 though in slightly different terms, has the same purpose as Shri Nathwani's amendment No. 33, and I would request the Minister to accept one or the other of the amendments, whichever he feels will carry out the purpose he has in view.....

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall accept it. The hon. Member need not pursue it.

Shri M. R. Masani: Which one—33 or 13?

Shri Morarji Desai: No. 33.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 38,—

after "building" *insert*—

"or in the repair, maintenance or improvement of a building or part thereof not in the occupation of the assessee or any of his dependents"

The motion was adopted.

Amendment No. 13 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 26 (*Amendment of section 6*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments No. 52 and 53 may not be in order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No. 56 I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments No. 52 and 53 are out of order.

The question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 to 29 were added to the Bill

Clause 30 (*Amendment of Act I of 1944*).

Shri S. L. Saksena: (Maharajganj): Sir, I have very carefully....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me first note down all the amendments that are to be moved. What is Shri Saksena's amendment number?

Shri S. L. Saksena: None.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Nos. 54 and 55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 54 is out of order. No. 55 is in order.

Shri Asar (Ratnagiri): No. 35.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 35 is out of order.

I might first read the number of amendments to clause 30 which are out of order. Amendments No. 1, 15, which is the same as No. 1, 22, which also is the same as Nos. 1 and 15, No. 44, which also is the same as Nos. 1, 15 and 22, No. 23, 41, 42, 2, 16, 3, 4, 5, 6, 35, 46, 54 are out of order.

Shri Nathwani: I want to move amendment No. 36, which I hope is not out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 36 is in order.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): No. 16.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps I have said that it is out of order.

Shri R. D. Misra: No. 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 2 is also out of order.

I have read that. Perhaps the hon. Member has not heard it.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Is amendment No. 45 out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, it is not out of order.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No. 48?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 48 also is in order. Both No. 45 and No. 48 will be treated as moved.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No. 49?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 49 also is quite in order and will be treated as moved.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Are amendments No. 44, 46 and 47 out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 44 and No. 46 are out of order

No. 47 is in order.

Shri Assar: Nos. 17 and 18.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nos. 17 and 18 are in order.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam): No. 19.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 19 is in order.

Shri Nanjappa: No. 20.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 20 also is in order.

Shri M. H. Rahman (Amroha): No 5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. 5 is out of order.

The amendments Nos. 17, 36, 45, 47, 55, 18, 48, 19, 49 and 20 may be moved.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

Page 16, line 4,—

for "18" *substitute* "12" (17).

Shri Nathwani: I beg to move:

Page 16, line 9,—

after "tobacco" *insert* "generally" (36).

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

Page 16,—

omit lines 19 to 21. (45).

Page 16,—

omit lines 25 to 26. (47).

Shri Tangamani: I be to move:

Page 16,—

omit lines 27 to 30. (55).

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

Page 16,—

omit lines 27 and 28. (18).

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: I beg to move:

Page 16, line 28,—

after "gallon" *insert*—

"in the case of non-agricultural purposes and forty naye paise in the case of agricultural purposes" (19).

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

Page 16,—

omit lines 29 and 30. (49).

Shri C. Nanijappan: I beg to move:

Page 16, line 30,—

after "per ton" *insert*—

"excluding diesel oil used in lift irrigation for agriculture" (20).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments are before the House.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister I saw that he had given great thought to the question of the duty on *khandsari*. I am grateful to him for the study which he has made, but I am very sorry that he has still not been convinced to our point of view.

Just now he said that an average crusher does not crush 100 mds of cane daily as some people asserted, but it crushed 250 maunds of cane per day is crushed, then in the whole season 25,000 maunds of cane will be crushed and that will only produce *khandsari* sugar to the extent of 1,500 maunds. Now he has put a levy. Who is the person who should be taxed? There are varying estimates about the income on *khandsari* I have tried to get the official estimates. There was a fact-finding committee appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture recently. They have come to the conclusion that the average profit of *khandsari* units is Rs. 3-8-0 per maund. I have figures published by the U.P. Government. They have four co-operative societies in this in four parts of the province. Their figures also show that the profits in these co-operative societies have been Rs. 3·40 on the average. The profit per maund on the average may be taken to be Rs. 3·5 or Rs. 3·4. That is the Government's own estimation. The estimate of the manufacturers is much less. I will take the higher figure of the Government. The factory owners also gave figures to the enquiry committee. They also put that figure. If 1,500 maunds is the quantity of sugar which is manufactured by an average unit, that means that a person who has got that plant will only earn about Rs. 5,250 in a year. Should a man who has got a plant, whose income in the year for the plant is Rs. 5,250, or Rs. 450 per month including Income-tax, be taxed? That is the whole problem.

I say that such a small industry should not be taxed for many reasons. The owner is a middle-class person who has tried to set up an industry in the villages. That gives a lot of employment. That does not need the import of foreign machinery and that serves the needs of many agriculturists, many cane-growers who cannot take their cane to the factory. Therefore I say that this tax is a tax on people who are very small, middle-class people who have set up the khandsari industry and who are thereby earning in a year about Rs. 5,000. This class of people should not be taxed. The tax which is imposed on them will take away about more than two-thirds of their income. That means, out of Rs. 5,250, the income that will remain now will be Rs. 1,500. That is a very low income. That discourages industry.

This imposition will lead to the process of giving up power for driving centifugals. This is against the recommendation of the Karve Committee and the Planning Commission itself. Both of them have said that a ceiling should be set on the further expansion of the sugar factories provided the Khandsari process can be improved, and the quality of the sugar can be improved. They should think of doing it. If you bar the use of power for driving the machinery, how can they become competent enough to compete with the factory sugar? They cannot produce better sugar if they go on the old process.

He has said that this is a question of employment. I will quote and

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show that the employment potential is not very different. A khandsari producer using power driven crushers and bullock driven crushers, employs 230 persons in a year. A plant producing about 1,500 maunds of sugar employs 144 persons. The difference is only 9 per 100 maunds. It is not much of a difference in the employment potential. If we can improve the efficiency of the khandsari industry by using electrically driven centrifugals without affecting the employment potential very much, I think this should be encouraged.

Then, the All India Khadi and Village Commission has set a target of production of 7·5 lakh tons of khandsari by 1961. This target cannot be achieved if duty is imposed. My hon. friend Mr. Dassapa gave a strange argument. He is a member of the Sugar Wage Board. I was surprised at his argument. He said, how did khandsari exist before the duty on factory sugar was doubled and a big differential in taxation on the two sugars was created in 1957. He has not seen the figures. I will show him figures for the last 30 years since protection was granted You will find from the figures that khandsari sugar produced in 1932-33 was 2,75,000 tons. Since protection was granted it has gone down to 1,25,000 tons, 91,500 tons, 1,00,000 tons etc. It means that from about 3,00,000 tons it had come to 1,00,000 tons nearly in 1957. After the duty was enhanced on white sugar in 1957 this production has become a little better. It has risen to 2,00,000 tons during the last season. We are still trying to reach the target fixed by the Second Plan, namely, to reach 7,50,000 tons. Now, immediately, as it begins to revive we come down upon this industry by imposing this Excise Duty and say 'You will not produce more'. This, Sir, is not fair. The hon. Finance Minister feels hurt when we say that he has imposed this duty because of propaganda of the mill-owners. He himself said, while presenting his Budget for the year 1959-60, as follows:

> "Khandsari sugar is now exempt from excise duty but pays the usual sales taxes. There has always been a fiscal preference in favour of this sugar but, with the recent substantial increases in the duty on crystal sugar, this preference has further widened resulting in the shift of production to this form of sugar. There are cogent reasons for reducing the margin and this is being done.".

It is clear that he has been affected by the propaganda of mill-owners who said that if this industry is given preference it will sometime become a formidable rival. We have given various protection to the sugar industry during the last thirty years. With all that, if it cannot face competition from a cottage industry like khandsari, it has got no right to exist. The whole country has suffered to the extent of crores and crores of rupees by way of protection given to this industry. We could even have got foreign sugar much cheaper. Now that they have built up this industry, to say that they cannot compete with khandsari sugar is, I think, not correct. I think there will be no case for it.

The complaint that we hear is this. In the last year and this year they say that about 23 factories have closed down in the whole of India. I find that a number of factories have doubled their capacity. By doubling your capacity you are making your duration short. Still you impose restrictions on khandsari which is unfair. For khandsari, you utilise the surplus cane of every factory zone. Every fourth year there is a big crop and a small crop according to a cycle. This year we have lowest crop. Next year it will be bumper crop.

Now, everybody knows that canes get dried up in May and June when they pay less for the cane. This is a very important thing to be taken

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into consideration. In U.P. 2,00,000 tons of khandsari was produced last year. That means, one-tenth of the production of white sugar. To crush that amount of cane by the sugar factories you will require at least 50 more factories in Western U.P. alone. You cannot do that; you cannot have so many factories in U.P. There is nothing in the Plan either. Therefore, what will happen is that if this industry is closed, and the cane-growers are thrown at the entire mercy of the factory owners, the result will be that they will have to burn their cane or they will have to wait for the months of May and June. Therefore, I would point out to the Finance Minister that the people he has taxed are people who never deserve to be taxed. They are the smallest industrialists. He calls them entrepreneurs, but they are genuine cottage industry workers who have capitalised the industry against heavy odds. I have seen Gorakhpur, and it was a flourishing area for khandsari before 1930 or so. But, after protection, all that has been destroyed. There are still those huge buildings, but there is no production there, because they cannot compete with the mill-owners.

The khandsari industry in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions is so closely inter twined with the texture of the rural life of the people that somehow they have been able to carry on till now, but with very small profits; in fact, the profits which they are making are just average profits. When that is the position, if you want that this industry should prosper, that we should attain the target that you have fixed, then it is very necessary that at once you must remove these restrictions completely. I am glad the Finance Minister has said that he is still open to conviction, and that he is still considering the matter. But the duty must be removed immediately and without much lapse of time, for once the units close down, it is very difficult to revive them. Therefore, I would urge the Finance Minister that he should reconsider his proposal. The tax which he has imposed will not yield him much revenue either, because it is very difficult to find out whether khandsari is produced by power-driven pumps or hand-driven pumps. This will lead to much evasion and much corruption among the staff.

In view of all these things, I would urge that the tax should be removed completely. Moreover, I would urge that this is an industry which does not deserve to be taxed; on the other hand, it needs to be encouraged. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission have in fact got a plan to spend Rs. 8 crores for the development of this industry. That plan should be allowed to be implemented, and they are themselves paying subsidies on the purchase of power-driven centrifugals, but you are putting a duty upon these. Therefore, I say that if you want that your plan should succeed, you should not yourself sabotage it, for, if you impose this Excise Duty it will mean that the industry cannot progress in the manner in which it should progress to attain its target.

The sugar factory owners have no right to complain of competition from the khandsari industry. Today, the control price for white sugar is Rs. 36 a maund. But if you go to the Kanpur market, you will find that sugar is being sold at Rs. 39 per maund f.o.r. Black-marketing is going on like anything. In fact, only the other day, I saw a statement made by the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association, which says:

> "Some of the mills, it is alleged by the Sugar Merchants' Association, are selling their quotas in the black-market while others to fictitious parties indirectly. Some factories sell a part of their releases to genuine dealers and dispose of the balance either in the black-market or to fictitious parties. The fourth quota, which

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was released on March 26, is being withheld from the market by many mills.".

So, this is the condition. The controlled price of factory sugar is Rs. 36 per maund, but it is being sold at premiums of Rs. 3 or so. This is the way in which the mills are fleecing the consumers. So they are afraid of the progress of khandsari industry for, if there is competition from the khandsari industry, then there will be a check on their profiteering; and the consumers will not be fleeced so cruelly. Therefore, I say that in the interests of the consumers and the cane-growers and also the middle-class people who run these industries, this Excise Duty should be removed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I would request the hon. Minister to consider how the tax on motor tyres and also on diesel oil affects the common man. Today, in spite of the great effort made by the railways, it is not that there is a railway line going up to each and every village. Today, most of our people in the villages can have a link with the railways or even with the cities, for that matter, only through road transport. These taxes on tyres and diesel oil will automatically have to be borne by the common people, because there will be a rise in passenger and goods fares. We know how it is not possible for the common man to bear this burden.

It is estimated that the tax on motor tyres will yield Rs. 1·75 crores and that on diesel oil Rs. 7·50 crores. This will fall indirectly on the common people. The motors which the small cultivators use will cost them more because of the tax on diesel oil, and again it will affect the common man who is already overburdened by the taxes.

I can give you an instance. In my part there was a small narrow gauge railway which was dismantled with the idea that the people would be given the facility of road transport. If railways are withdrawn with a view to give facilities to the people there through road transport, and if taxes on tyres and diesel oil are levied to extract Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 crores from the common man, I do not know how the common man will have the benefit of road transport, and how the private sector will come forward to run buses and trucks. This, in fact, will be a burden on the common man, and it is necessary that the hon. Finance Minister should consider it.

Secondly, road transport is essential. There should be further improvement of road transport but the present taxes will have a disqueting effect on road transport. I would not object if it was merely taxing motor tyres bought by persons who can buy motor cars. Actually, the taxes are going to affect the common man using the trucks and buses for conveyance and transport of goods, and the small producer sending goods from the village to the city. This will also raise the price of the commodities. I therefore request the hon. Finance Minister to consider dropping these taxes.

He has already agreed to consider the question of the taxation on companies. He has said that it will come into effect from 1960-61 and in the meantime he will consider it. Similarly, let him also consider this aspect, and on whom this tax burden will fall, whether it is going to affect the pocket of the common man or the small business man and whether it will not result in the prices of commodities going up. He can find out exactly how it will affect the persons who are already overburdened with taxes. Let him not pursue the tax proposal simply because it has been made; let him reconsider the proposal for taxing motor tyres and diesel oil.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tangamani. The hon. Member should be brief. I have to look to all sides.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): My amendment 55 deals with sub-clauses

[Shri Tangamani]

(f) and (g) relating to refined diesel oil and diesel oil not otherwise specified In this connection I would also mention certain connected items.

The proposed rate on diesel oil is 80 *naye paise* per gallon while the existing rate is 40 *naye paise* Arguments against the imposition of the additional 40 *naye paise* have already been advanced, but I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister the fact that he has received intimation that as soon as the proposals were announced on the 28th February, certain things happened so far as diesel oil is concerned. From the 26th February onwards, the 26th, 27th and 28th, diesel oil which was more or less stocked by these 4 or 5 oil companies has started moving In other words, the excise which is to be imposed at the place of import has more or less been evaded. I would request the hon Minister to look into this matter whether from the 26th to the 28th there has been huge movement of this diesel oil from the place of import to the various agents This has become one of the ways of avoiding excise duty If Government makes enquiries it will be in a position to find out how much has been evaded

17 hrs.

The second point which I would like to mention is on the question of non-essential vegetable oils The hon Finance Minister was pleased to announce certain concessions so far as small units are concerned The present rate is that the first 75 tons are exempted From 75 to 125 tons the rate that is applicable is Rs 70 per ton, and over and above 125 tons, the rate is Rs 112 per ton But, according to the new proposal the exemption has been removed and Rs 112 per ton is the uniform rate which is being imposed, except, of course, up to 75 tons

But, he was pleased to announce that up to 75 tons he will be compounding and the compounded rate will certainly become known to us. But I would like to plead with him that the concession that these people will be getting as a result of compounding will be Rs 11 lakhs and for the whole year Rs 12 lakhs, which will not really mitigate the sufferings of the people I would again request the hon Minister to look into the matter and see whether a reduced compounded rate would not meet the ends of justice, because, already the estimated full yield is going to be Rs 440 lakhs and if Rs. 12 lakhs are reduced it is not going to be much. If considerable reduction is made it will help the small industries, particularly the small unit owners of the pintos and the rotaries

So, I again plead with him to see that the compounded rate for non-essential vegetable oils is reduced

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लाज नम्बर ३० के आइटम नम्बर ३ के लिये है। वह क्लाज इस प्रकार है

"(iii) granule ('rawa') of tobacco capable of passing through a sieve made of wire not finer than 24 S W G (0 022 inch diameter) and containing not less than 18 uniform circular or square apertures per line inch"

मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि १८ के बजाय १२ कर दिया जाये। सरकार का इस कानून से खास उद्देश्य यह है कि गरीब लोगों को सस्ते भाव से तम्बाकू मिल सके। लेकिन इससे वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इससे बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो जायेगी। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो रवा नीचे गिरेगा वह डस्ट होगा जो कि खाने के काम में नहीं आता। उसमें रेती होती है जो कि स्वास्थ्य के लिये भी हानिकारक होती है। यह इसमें महत्व की बात है। इसीलिये मैं ने संशोधन दिया है कि १८ के स्थान पर १२ कर दिया जाये।

[श्री आसर]

अगर यह न कर सकें तो जैसा पहले १४ था वही रहने दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कौन से संशोधन के बारे में कह रहे हैं ।

श्री आसर : १७ । कहा जाता है कि हमने टैक्स बढ़ाया नही है लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि खाने की तम्बाकू पर १ रुपया २० नये पैसे का टैक्स लग जायेगा क्योंकि डस्ट से जरदा नही बनता, वह तो लीफ से बनता है । लीफ ही खाया जाता है । सरकार चाहती है कि गरीब लोगो को सस्ती तम्बाकू मिले लेकिन इससे यह उद्देश्य पूरा नही होता । परेशानी ज्यादा होती है । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सब क्लाज में १८ के स्थान पर १२ कर दिया जाये । मेरी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर विचार किया जाये ।

दूसरी बात मै डीजल आइल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । यहा पर मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है कि पेट्रोल का उत्पादन हमारे देश में बढ़ रहा है और डीजल और पेट्रोल का कम्पिटीशन न हो इसलिये हमने डीजल पर टैक्स लगाया है । मेरा दूसरा अमेंडमेंट डीजल के बारे में है । मुझे लगता है कि मन्त्री जी ने टैक्स लगाने का जो कारण दिया है वह सही नही है । वह कहते है कि हम पेट्रोल का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं और डीजल हमको बाहर से लाना पड़ता है । पर हमारे देश में ट्रक बनाने के जो कारखाने है उन मे एक को छोड़कर बाकी सब डीजल के ट्रक तैयार कर रहे हैं । सिर्फ एक कारखाना पेट्रोल के ट्रक बनाता है । इतना ही नही । हमारे देश में जितना स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट चलता है उसमें डीजल की ट्रक चलायी जाती है । मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप पेट्रोल का कंजम्पशन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और डीजल और पेट्रोल का कम्पिटीशन नही होने देना चाहते तो आप स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट में पेट्रोल के बस और ट्रक क्यो नहीं चलाते । सारे देश में आपने डीजल से चलने वाले ट्रक बनाने के कारखाने खोल रखे हैं । लेकिन आज कहते है कि डीजल और पेट्रोल में कम्पिटीशन को रोकने के लिये यह टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है । यह सही बात नही है । इससे बड़ा बुरा परिणाम आने वाला है । इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये ।

दूसरे हम देश के अन्दर ट्रांसपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते है, हम उद्योग में आगे बढ़ना चाहते है, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब हम डीजल पर टैक्स लगाते हैं हम यह नही देखते कि इसका उद्योग पर और खेती पर क्या परिणाम होगा ।

आज के जमाने मे दुनिया डीजल की तरफ जा रही है । अमरीका में भी जहा की पेट्रोल बहुत सस्ता पैदा होता है आज प्रवृत्ति डीजल की तरफ है । इसलिये मै प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सरकार को इस बारे में फिर विचार करना चाहिये । सरकार की ओर से जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमेटी नियुक्त की गयी थी उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस डीजल के टैक्स का विरोध किया है । इस बारे में मै उसकी सिफारिश आपको पढ कर सुनाता हू

"The Committee on an examination of all aspects has come to the conclusion that the real solution lies in obtaining for this country the necessary quantity of diesel oil because they are convinced that it is worthwhile paying the cost. In their view, every possible effort needs to be made to increase the proportion of diesel oil coming out of the refineries. For the rest, the necessary quantities of diesel oil should be imported and the foreign exchange needed for it has to be found. Transport affects the life of India's 600,000 villages and their prosperity and well-being in a visual way and the Committee believes that in a proper system of priorities the needs of foreign exchange for road transport would find a very high place."

इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि डीजल के टैक्स के बारे में विचार किया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bharucha Hon. Members who have spoken in the general discussion would be very brief.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I would only speak for five minutes and on one subject. With regard to the diesel oil tax, probably the hon. Finance Minister did not know where its repercussions will extend and in what directions, when he imposed it. One unexpected repercussion of this duty is on electrical undertakings in India.

Sir, there are certain generating plants which are run on diesel oil, and in the business of electricity generation the cost of fuel—in this case, diesel oil—would be 65 per cent of the total operating cost. In no industry the cost of fuel bears such a high percentage to the entire operating cost. If the cost of fuel is 65 per cent, it means that the bulk of operating expenses go for that and the duty will be very heavily borne by that industry. In England and even in India a special fuel clause is kept so that when the price of fuel goes high on that basis the rate of sale of electricity is adjusted.

My submission is this. If the present 100 per cent increase in duty is maintained, the electricity undertakings will inevitably have to raise their rates. Already the rates of electrical energy are very high. Therefore they should be given a special exemption. The question arises as to how this exemption is to be given, and the hon. Finance Minister pointed out that the benefit may be passed on to someone else. But in this particular industry it will not be so.

Sir, the generation of electricity bears a certain relation to the fuel consumption. In order to produce one unit of energy about 1.2 pounds of fuel, that is, coal, for instance, is necessary. There is also a relation, similarly, between diesel oil and the output of energy but I cannot say what the percentage exactly is. But there is a definite relation between the consumption of fuel and the amount of electricity generated. If upon that basis we deal with an electricity company for relief, we can find out how many units of electricity have been generated in the course of one year and see what will be the consumption of diesel oil by that particular concern bearing in mind also the thermal efficiency of the plant. In that case a device can be worked out, a formula can be evolved whereby refund of duty can be given in proportion to the diesel oil used which can be calculated having regard to the units generated during the course of the year. Therefore, it is very easy to provide for refund.

I, therefore, particularly request the hon. Minister to bear this in mind that a very heavy incidence is imposed on the electrical undertakings, and unless relief is given in some form the ultimate burden will be shifted on to the consumers of electricity.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय और श्री मोरारजी देसाई का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कुछ रियायतें बन्डसारी पर दीं और श्री देसाई ने यह वायदा किया कि खेती के काम के सिलसिले में जितना डीजल आयल इस्तेमाल होता है, उस के बारे में वह सोचेंगे कि किस तरह से किसानों को इस टैक्स से बचाया जा सकता है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि पिछली दफा जब गेहूं की फसल आई, तो उस की कीमत १६ रुपये मन थी और यू० पी० में वह २८ रुपये मन हो गई और पंजाब में २५, २६ रुपये मन तक गई । आज फिर दोबारा गेहूं चौदह, पन्द्रह रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है और आज भी सरकार ने अपनी नीति का एलान नहीं किया है कि गेहूं की क्या कीमत होनी चाहिये, हालांकि प्राइस सपोर्ट पालिसी का फैसला हो चुका है । लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ अगर कोई चीज खेती की कीमत—कास्ट—को बढ़ाती है, उस के टैक्सेशन

को बढ़ने दिया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह काश्तकारों के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। यही नहीं, बल्कि देश के कनज्यूमर्ज के साथ भी यह न्याय नहीं होगा। खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि टैक्स और न बढ़ाया जाये, बल्कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाये। जैसा कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा, किसान इस देश के कौने कौने में हैं और खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये इन सारे आदमियों के सहयोग की जरूरत है और वह सहयोग आप तब ले सकते हैं, जब कि आप उनको सहूलियत दें, उन को पैसा दें। आज को-ओपरेटिव का बड़ा जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि को-आपरेटिव्ज को दूसरे बैंक्स जितना भी रुपया लेने का अधिकार नहीं है, उतना रुपया वे रिजर्व बैंक से कर्ज नहीं ले सकते हैं जितना कि दूसरे बैंक ले सकते हैं।

जहां तक खंडसारी का वास्ता है, मुझे खुशी होती है अगर माननीय मंत्री कहते कि सल्फुटेशन प्लांट की खंडसारी पर टैक्स होगा और बिजली से तैयार खंडसारी पर नहीं होगा। यह कितनी अजीब बात है कि एक तरफ हमारे देश का एक मंत्रालय बिजली का प्रसार करना चाहता है और वित्त मंत्रालय गावों में बिजली पहुचाने के लिये इमदाद देता है, ग्रांट देता है और दूसरी तरफ अगर गावों में बिजली का इस्तेमाल हो, तो उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। गावों में सर्विस को-आपरेटिव बनाने के बारे में इस सदन ने फैसला किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने फैसला किया। खंडसारी का बड़ा यूनिट सर्विस को-आपरेटिव को आरगनाइज करने में बहुत ज्यादा मददगार हो सकता है।

जहां तक डीजल आयल पर टैक्स का सवाल है, जो को-आपरेटिव काम करते हैं—चाहे वे को-आपरेटिव फार्मिंग के तौर पर काम करते हों और चाहे वैटर को-आपरेटिव फार्मिंग के लिये—अगर उन्होंने अपना पम्पिंग सैट लगाया हुआ है, तो उस का टैक्स माफ होना चाहिये। जहां तक खंडसारी के टैक्स का वास्ता है, अगर किसी को-आपरेटिव का खंडसारी का सल्फुटेशन प्लांट हो, तो उस का टैक्स भी माफ होना चाहिये।

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam): I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister today assured the House that he would consider the question of giving exemption to the agriculturists in the matter of additional taxation on diesel oil. He also said that ultimately the people should produce foodgrains. Yes. Government is not really producing but the farmers produce foodgrains. But the farmers expect help from the Government.

We know that the cost of production in agriculture has gone up very much. We want to help the agriculturists by so many methods and also we advocate mechanisation of agriculture. When they introduce diesel engines to mechanise irrigation we impose a tax. This additional 40 nP. per gallon of diesel oil is affecting them very much.

I want to place some figures before the House Suppose a person owns 10 acres of garden land and has a 10 H.P. engine. If the engine works for a day, the consumption of oil is about four gallons. He has normally to use the engine for eight months in a year. If we work out the cost, it will mean that he has to pay Rs. 1·60 nP. per day by way of this taxation; that is, about Rs. 384 per year. Normally, the income from 10 acres of land is Rs. 3,000 per year. That means the tax is about 13 per cent. Not only this. In 1957-58 also, the tax of the same kind, about 40 nP. was imposed. That means, within two or three years, the tax has gone up by 26 per cent on the income.

Besides this, the Madras Government—I do not know about the other State Governments—had imposed an additional levy of four annas per gallon. So, the cost of oil has gone

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

up so much. Further, when the cost of everything else is also going up, how can we ask the farmers to produce more and give his produce at the fair price or at a reduced price? Unless they can produce more they cannot sell the produce at a low price. So, our Minister realises very well that relief should be given. I earnestly request him to go through the matter fully. With the aid of the officers in his Ministry, he can find a solution. I request him to announce this before the end of this session.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): My amendment is regarding the diesel oil that is very crude and that is used for agricultural purposes only. Even during the presentation of the budget, the hon. Minister agreed that oil used for agricultural purposes should not be taxed. But it is nearly two months since the announcement was made and yet no solution was found out. My amendment does not relate to refined oil or vaporising oil that is used for other engines.

In my district, agriculture is carried on by lift irrigation only; more than 95 per cent of agriculture is done by lift irrigation, either by electric motor pump set or oil-worked pump set. My district is very poor in rainfall and the level of water is very deep. Without the aid of electric power or oil engine, water cannot be lifted up. Even now the agriculturists find agriculture not at all paying and they are discarding it and going to towns in search of some other job. So, the additional imposition of taxes will make agriculture almost impossible.

I am only suggesting this regarding the crude oil. He can leave out the other oils. For agricultural purposes, the engine used is not less than 5 H.P. I request the hon. Minister to give not anything more than what is required, but also not a percentage less than what is required. Afterwards, he can increase it if he suspects that even this oil will be misused. He has already conceded it and I only request him to announce that concession very early and find out a solution.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): I want to say one word about the explanation in clause (b) of clause 30. But before that, I want to say one or two things. In the notes on clauses, it has been explained that sub-clause (b) is merely of a clarificatory nature. But in fact, it is not so. Important reforms are sought to be made.

I believe it was in 1957 when we switched over to what was supposed to be an improved method of classification of assessment for unmanufactured tobacco. Unfortunately, our hopes were not realised. It resulted in a great fall in revenue and it has led to malpractices. So, I am glad now an attempt is made to improve the thing. But I may be pardoned if I say that this attempt will not serve its purpose, because now it has been provided that, in order to attract a lesser rate of assessment, unmanufactured tobacco should not only be in one of the four physical forms, but it should not be actually used for certain purposes. So, the assessment will be by two stages. It may be that at the time of its assessment in physical form, it would attract a lesser rate; but still, the department will have to watch and follow the unmanufactured tobacco to the ultimate dealer or to the ultimate manufacturer who utilises it. If he uses it either for bidi or cigar he will have to pay a higher rate and, therefore, he will have to pay the excess. This would involve complications and I do not know how far this method would prove effective.

Then there is one thing about sub-clause (iii). Granule has now been specified as one capable of passing through a sieve made of wire of a specified size. My attention has been drawn to the fact that such wire is not readily available and in some

parts this kind of 'rawa' is not being passed by the department. If so, it is rather unfortunate, because the trade will come to a standstill.

Then I come to the explanation. Really, I fail to understand its real purpose. Because, in the explanatory note it has been stated that "such varieties as are actually used" (I emphasize the term "actually used") "will fall under the explanation". If it were to be actually used for bidi purposes, then it would not fall under the main part, substantive part, and it would not attract less rate, because that part, substantive part, requires two things. One is that it should not actually be used for certain purposes, i.e., for the manufacture of bidi etc. Therefore, if any variety of tobacco is actually used for bidi, it would not fall under the main part. So, there was no justification for doing it. But I am given to understand that is not the idea. The idea underlying this explanation is to see that such varieties which are normally, ordinarily or generally used for the manufacture of *bidis* should be subject to a higher rate of assessment, irrespective of its final use. Then I can see the purpose of the explanation. The explanation is justified. But, then, my submissions are two-fold. Firstly, the extent of use is not indicated. All varieties of tobacco are capable of being used in the manufacture of *bidis*. In the past such a power was given to the Collectors, it had been misused and adverse remarks are made by the Tobacco Enquiry Committee. Therefore, though I have no reason to say that hereafter no due precautions will be taken in administering the provisions of the explanation, still I thought that the meaning would have been better brought out by introducing the words: "normally" or "ordinarily" or "generally" before the word "use" in the explanation, so that the whole meaning is made very explicit and Government can vail of the explanation only when this kind of particular variety is generally used for manufacture of bidis. I thought such an explanation would render the meaning more explicit. But, it is, however, for the Finance Minister to accept it or not.

Before I resume my seat I want to say that I have given some consideration to the tariff structure on tobacco and I do not think we will arrive at a very satisfactory solution till we adopt a uniform system by levying a certain rate on all varieties of tobacco. The rate may be fixed at a lower rate and, if it is possible to tax, we may tax manufactured *bidis* also by way of additional tariff. Otherwise, the problem seems to be teeming with many difficulties and the trade will also have to suffer. I hope that this matter will receive due consideration. I know that it has been receiving and it will continue to receive due attention from the Finance Minister. That is all I have to say.

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस धारा के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं इसमें जो पांच रुपया और माठ नए पैसे पर हंडरवेट के हिसाब से कर लगाया गया है खंडसारी पर, उसके सम्बन्ध में बाद में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो दो विभाग कर दिए, एक सलफिटेशन प्लांट और दूसरा नान-सलफिटेशन प्लाट, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं। अनेकों सलफिटेशन प्लांट्स से जो चीनी बनती है उसको खंडसारी कहना किसी प्रकार से भी ठीक नहीं है, और मैं समझता हूं कि खंडसारी के साथ अन्याय करना है। उससे तो उसी प्रकार की चीनी बनती है जैसे कि चीनी मिल से बनती है, क्रिस्टल के तौर पर वह होती है। इस वास्ते उसको खंडसारी से अलहदा करना ही ठीक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें यदि एक और विभाग कर दिया जाता यानी जो नान-सलफिटेशन प्लांट्स हैं, उनमें भी इस प्रकार के प्लांट्स हैं जिन्होंने कि बड़े-बड़े कशर्स लगा रखे हैं और बाद में कशर्स से रस

[श्री राम सरन]

निकलि करके, राब बना करके, वे सेंट्री-फ्यूगल मशीन्स काम में लाते हैं और इस तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर चीनी बनाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त देहातों में जो कोल्हू से रस निकाला जाता है देहात में ही उस रस से राब बनाई जाती है। आगे चल कर वह सेंट्रिफ्यूगल मशीन लगा लेते हैं चाहे वह हाथ से उसको चलायें या दो या तीन हार्स पावर की मशीन से चलायें। इस तरह से अगर यह तीसरा वर्गीकरण कर दिया जाता तो दूसरे नम्बर पर जो ग्रामोद्योग है, ग्रामों में पैदा होने वाले रस को राब से जो चीनी बनाई जाती है चाहे वह हाथ से चलाई जाय या दो या तीन हार्स पावर से चलाई जाय, वह और भी अच्छा होता। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे वर्गीकरण की जो खंडसारी से उस के ऊपर जो कर लगाया गया है वह सवा तीन रु० मन के हिसाब से पड़ता है। सवा तीन रु० मन का कर बर्दाश्त करना उसके लिये कठिन होगा क्योंकि यह उद्योग अधिकतर यू० पी० के पश्चिमी जिलों में होता हैं। इन पश्चिमी जिलों में मेरठ और रुहेलखंड के जो डिवीजन हैं उनमें होता हैं। और इन उद्योगों पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो कर हाल में लगाये हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि उसका कर लगभग २ रु० फी मन के हिसाब से बढ़ जाता है। वित्त मंत्री का खयाल है, जैसा कि उन्होंने आज फरमाया, कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर कुछ जरूर बढ़ते हैं लेकिन इतने अधिक नहीं हैं। इसकी तफसील मैं थोड़े आंकड़ों से बतलाना चाहता हूं और वह इस प्रकार है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हर बेल पर ३०० रु० कर लगाया गया है और बेल में १५,००० मन गन्ना पेल्ल जाता है। इससे कुछ अधिक भी हो सकता है और कुछ कम भी हो सकता है, लेकिन औसत १५,००० मन का है। अगर १५,००० मन के हिसाब से ही ले लें तो उसमें करीब १,८०८ मन राब बनेगी, जिसमें से ९०० मन खांड बनेगी। अगर ९०० मन खांड पर ३०० रु० कर लगाया जाय तो ५ आ० से कुछ अधिक फी मन यह बेल का कर बढ़ जाता है। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में राब के ऊपर जो कर लगाया गया है वह इस प्रकार से है कि २ मन राब से एक मन खांड बनेगी दोनों किस्म की। अगर दोनों का विचार किया जाय और राब की कीमत आज कल करीब साढ़े १८ रु० मन के करीब है, पहले यह २२-२५ फी मन राब थी, तो इस प्रकार से ३७ रु० फी मन तो राब की कीमत है जिस पर २ परसेंट के हिसाब से १२ आ० कर बढ़ जाता है। इन दो करों के अतिरिक्त चूंकि शीरे पर भी कर लगता है इसलिये १८ पैसे के करीब मन पर शीरे पर कर लग जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त बेल पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का टैक्स है जो कि सिर्फ ५ पैसा फी मन खंडसारी पर होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त आब्ट्राय टैक्स भी है जो करीब ६ आ० के पड़ जाता है। यदि इन सबको मिला लिया जाय तो उससे पता चलता है कि १ रु० साढ़े १४ आ० फी मन के करीब उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का कर हो जाता है और जो कर यहां पर लगाये गये हैं अगर उनका विचार किया जाय तो यह सवा ३ रु० मन के हिसाब से हो जाता है। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर एक मन खंडसारी पर ४ रु० साढ़े १४ आने या ५ रु० के करीब कर हो जाता है। जब खंडसारी बनाने वाले पर ५ रु० फी मन का कर पड़ जाता है तो क्या वह इसको बरदाश्त कर सकेगा?

इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि अभी हाल में जो हमारी फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है उसने एक कास्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बिठाई थी।

उसने सब आंकड़े देख कर यह तय किया था कि खंडसारी की जो कीमत पड़ती है उसे देखते हुए अगर वह सवा ३१ रु० के हिसाब से बिके तो उसमें साढ़े ३ रु० का मुनाफा होता है एक मन पर। उन्होंने उस वक्त गन्ने की कीमत १ रु० १ आ० फी मन लगाई थी लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत जो आज कल चल रही है वह मिल पर तो १ रु० ५ आ० फी मन है और मिल से दूर पर १ रु० ४ आ० फी मन है। गन्ना इस मौसम में आसानी से बिका है। लेकिन अगर १ रु० ४ आ० का भाव ही ले लें तो उससे ३ रु० अधिक दाम उस का हो जाता है। इस प्रकार से बजाय साढ़े ३ रु० के मुनाफे के वह केवल ८ आ० मुनाफा फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी के हिसाब से हो जाता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए अगर मुनाफा ८ आ० रह जाता है और यह कर ५ रु० बढ़ जाता है, जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? केन्द्र ने उत्पादन कर लगाया, उसके साथ साथ हमारी यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी २ रु० का कर लगाया है, इन दोनों करों के लगने के बाद जो यह इंडस्ट्री है वह कैसे उसे बरदाश्त कर सकेगी? नतीजा यह होगा कि जब क्रशर्स से रस निकाला जायगा और राब बनाई जायगी और उस पर कर नहीं लगेगा तो इस प्रकार से जो साधारण कोल्हू है उनकी जगह क्रशर्स ज्यादा चलेंगे और उससे ज्यादा राब बनाई जायेगी हालांकि उनको हाथ से चलने वाला या सेंट्रिफ्यूगल कहा जायगा। जहां तक इस विभाग के नीचे के कर्मचारियों की सूचना मिली है, वह तो यही कहते हैं कि वह सेंट्रिफ्यूगल या पावर से ही क्यों न चलायें जायें, लेकिन वे हाथ से चलाये जाने वाले दिखलाये जायेंगे। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की तजवीज बहुत अच्छी है जो कि उन्होंने पेश की है कि वह इस ड्यूटी को कम्पाउंड कर देंगे। यानी सेंट्रिफ्यूगल पर जो कर लगेगा बजाय उसके पूरा हिसाब कर के लगाया जायगा और वह उसको एक ही जगह पर कर देंगे। दोनों तरह की मशीनों से वह कर वसूल किया जायगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें भी कुछ कमी की जाय। इस किस्म से जो हिसाब पड़ता है वह न लगाया जाय बल्कि कुछ कम करके लगाया जाय तो सम्भव है कि वह उद्योग चल सकें, वरना यही मालूम होता है कि यह उद्योग इतना बड़ा कर बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेगा।

इस प्रकार से इसमें बहुत करप्शन भी आयेगा। लोग हाथ से मशीनों को चलाना दिखलायेंगे और चलायेंगे वे पावर। और इस प्रकार इस पावर का इस्तेमाल दूसरे उद्योग चला कर किया जायेगा चाहे वह आटा पीसने का काम करें या दाल बनाने का काम करें या कोई दूसरे ही काम करें। नाम तो यह होगा कि वह पावर के जरिये खंडसारी बनायेंगे जब कि काम आयेगी वह दूसरे तरह से। इस प्रकार से करप्शन बढ़ेगा यदि इतना अधिक कर लगाया गया। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन आकड़ों को देखते हुए, खास तौर पर जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के कर हैं उनका विचार कर के, देखा जाय कि यह कर घटाये गये हैं या नहीं और और भी घटाने की गुंजाइश है या नहीं।

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to you that you have given me time.

The Finance Minister is supposed to be a very serious man in the political life of this country.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is there any doubt about it?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I do also feel that he is such a man. But, he is serious not because he has the breadth and width of imagination and vision, but because he is known for his theological bigotry so far as economic and financial outlook are concerned.

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

While speaking day before yesterday, he said that on the question of nationalisation of banks, no matter from what quarter these suggestions and demands are made, he would not lend his countenance. In a planned economy, planning is not something confined to a communist country or a socialist country. The economic development of every country reaches this climax where every sort of economic system has to plan. Planning is inescapable today, no matter what the system and what the country is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now discussing clause 30.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The question is whether the plan is operating from within or from without, whether it is organic or inorganic. In one type of planning the State itself enters into the economic activity whereas in the other case the State simply controls and manages. The hon. Finance Minister does not seem to feel this difference between public control and public ownership.

You find that various persons have decried the imposition of tax on khandsari sugar. The hon. Minister thinks himself to be so wise that he feels that all those who are talking like that are not well-informed. His concept of socialism, his imagination to look at things, his readiness to understand things are all evident and obvious. With this Finance Minister we have to carry on. Nobody knows when the bolt would come from the blue. Today he is there. Tomorrow he may be thrown out. By every speech that we make here, we seek to educate the people. We want to make our feelings felt on the people of our country. I do not mind if the hon. Minister helps the capitalist section by imposing this duty on khandsari sugar. But I would say that the country has reached such a political consciousness that if any misbehaviour continues in the matter of something relating to the public interest, no matter howsoever mighty and high the person may be, he will be thrown away.

We talk about foreign exchange. We say we must do everything to conserve our foreign exchange. In that respect, we are trying to subsidise articles which are to be exported. I could not go into the details because I do not have much time.

Tea industry contributes 40 to 45 per cent of the cargo that we export outside. The share of cargo given to Indian shipping is much less than what the foreigners are having. We had the termination of the bulk purchase contracts by the U.K. Government in respect of tea. In March 1951, the system of freight for the Imer conference constituents came to an end. But the Indian Tea Association gave an assurance to the Tea Board that they would give certain specific allocation to Indian lines. Several years have passed, but we find that that promise was not fulfilled to the extent to which it was agreed to. It can be seen that the Indian lines earned freight to the tune of Rs. 2,70,624 as against freight on tea earned by all lines to the tune of Rs. 1,02,25,000 odd. So, it is quite evident that Government are not alive to this aspect of the matter. In spite of the fact that we have our High Commissioner in England and in other countries, which consume our tea, we could not work through them; we could not pass on instructions to them that for the tea that we export, our Indian shipping should get enough quota so that we could earn foreign exchange

So is the case with tobacco. We export nearly 50,000 tons from the Guntur district through the ports of Visakhapatnam, Madras and Kakinada. Even here, our shipping lines are not getting enough of cargo, though their tonnage has increased tremendously during these few years.

I have placed these facts before you to show how Government are negligent of the interests of this country.

Sir, the Prime Minister is very much fond of planning. While speaking inside Parliament, outside Parliament, and in fact, whenever he has an occasion, he talks of planning and he talks of the Plan. I do not say that is bad. In fact, that is the thing that worries us as much, if not more than it worries him.

But what should be the type of planning? The basic concept of socialism is to bring about a sense of equality, freedom and opportunity to one and all. It is not merely having savings, investment, productivity and so on; these things are basically capitalistic assumptions, and it is these arguments which are being poured out day in and day out The question is whether we are trying to create a feeling in this country that all our economic endeavours and all our political endeavours are being planned for the broad masses of our country. Every socialist planning requires heat and light, heat to inspire the heart and light to see the things. But in this country, the talk of planning is just mere deception; it is just to befool the people. I do not have enough time to elaborate my points very clearly, but anyway, I hope the Prime Minister will give consideration to the basic issue of planning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Balmiki can have five minutes if he wants, to speak on clause 30 only Otherwise, I am feeling nervous as to what the reader of the debates might think of me and the Member who has spoken.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की धारा ३० पर मेरा भी एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके अमेंडमेंट का नम्बर क्या है?

श्री बाल्मीकी : लिस्ट नम्बर १ में ६ नम्बर का मेरा अमेंडमेंट है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आउट आफ आर्डर है लेकिन अगर आप कुछ बोलना चाहें तो बोल सकते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : फिर भी मैं आपकी इजाजत से उसे पढ़ देना चाहता हूं. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। आपको जो कुछ कहना है वैसे ही कह दीजिये।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जैसे कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट का भाव है यहां पर खंडसारी के बारे में जो कि हमारे उत्तर भारत की खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी पश्चिमी जिलों की और पश्चिमी जिलों में भी खास तौर पर मेरठ डिवीजन का यह खंडसारी जो एक खास उद्योग है उस पर यह जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई है उससे इस इंडस्ट्री को बड़ा आघात पहुंचा है। यह बात अवश्य है कि अभी हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने खंडसारी उद्योग को ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी छूट देने की घोषणा की है लेकिन वह मेरी समझ में नाकाफी है और उस छूट के देने से यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह खंडसारी का जो उद्योग है वह पनप सकेगा। वह ऊपरी ढंग से भले ही कुछ ठीक चलता हुआ दिखाई देता हो लेकिन मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर खंडसारी पर इसी तरह से ड्यूटी जारी रही तो यह उद्योग पनप नहीं सकेगा और अपना दम तोड़ देगा।

दूसरी योजना में वैसे तो छोटे उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए काफी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हमें देश में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे बढ़ते और फलते-फूलते दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं। देश में बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधे भले ही पनपे हों, और उन बड़े बड़े कारखानों में

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

मशीनीकरण के द्वारा कुछ थोड़े से लोगों को भले ही अधिक मुनाफा मिल रहा हो लेकिन उसके द्वारा बेकारी का इलाज होता नहीं दिखाई देता। मशीनीकरण और बड़े-बड़े कारखानों के जरिए थोड़े से लोगों को भले ही काम मिल जाय लेकिन हजारों लोगों की बेकारी का उससे इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा।

इस खंडसारी उद्योग में किसान और मिडिल क्लास के लोग काम करते है और मेहनत से काम करके वे इस उद्योग को चलाते है। अब इस तरीके १-२ २-२ या ३-३, हौर्स पावर के छोटे-छोटे इंजन लगा कर जो खंडसारी बनाने का काम करते हैं खाली उनको ही इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी से छूट न देने से कोई विशेष लाभ होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि खंडसारी का उद्योग दो तरीके से चल रहा है। एक तो वह है जिसमें बड़े-बड़े सल्फिटेशन प्लाट्स चल रहे है और जो कि ७५ हौर्स पावर के प्लाट्स होते हैं और एक छोटे से कारखाने के रूप में चलते हैं और जिन्हें ७०-७० हजार रुपया कर्जा दिया जाता है। लेकिन इस खंडसारी के काम में छोटे-छोटे क्रशर्स लगा कर, बैल की सहायता से, बच्चों की सहायता से और घर वालों की सहायता से जो लोग इस खंडसारी बनाने के काम को करते है हल्का सा बिजली का प्रयोग करते हैं उनको कर्जा या सहायता देना तो दूर रहा बल्कि जो पहले उनको सहूलियत हासिल थी उसको भी वापिस ले लिया गया।

मुझे यह बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश के अन्दर आमतौर से बड़े आदमियों की ही बात सुनी जाती है जो कि शानशौकत के साथ में और बड़ी बड़ी पार्टिया करके अपनी बात कहते हैं। जो इस सिलसिले में फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है :

"The large-scale expansion of of the khandsari industry currently in progress, if allowed to proceed unhindered, may lead to serious problems in the future."

लेकिन मै समझता हूं और मै यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यह भय बिल्कुल गलत है और इसमें कोई अनुभव नजर नहीं आता है। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि अगर देश में चीनी के सारे कारखाने बंद कर दिये जाय और उसके स्थान पर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे शुरू कर दिये जाये और उनमें सुधार के लिये बिजली का प्रयोग शुरू कर दिया जाय तो उसमें देश का हित ही होगा और बहुत हद तक हम अपने देश में जो बेकारी फैली हुई है उसको दूर करने में समर्थ होंगे। खंडसारी के बारे में भी यही बात है। चीनी के बड़े-बड़े कारखानों की मैं बात नहीं करता लेकिन अगर खंडसारी का जो छोटा उद्योग है इसको सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे और उसको फलने-फूलने और पनपने की सुविधा प्रदान करे तो आज जो देश में एक दुःखद वातावरण नजर आता है वह नजर नहीं आयेगा और हम देश के हजारो व लाखों लोगो को रोजी मुहैय्या कर सकेंगे और उनकी बेकारी की समस्या को कामयाबी के साथ हल कर सकेंगे। पूज्य बापू जी कहा भी करते थे कि कुछ

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बड़े-बड़े कारखानों से थोड़े से ही लोगों को काम मिलता है लेकिन छोटे व कुटीर उद्योगों से और खंडसारी व तेलघानी के कोल्हुओं से जो कि हाथ से खंडसारी बनाते हैं, और तेल निकालते हैं उससे हजारों आदमियों को रोजी मिलती है।

अब आपने जो खंडसारी पर यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है उसके जरिए

वे लोग जो कि छोटे-छोटे कोल्हू लगा कर और हाथ से खंडसारी बनाते हैं और खण्डसारी को साफ करने के लिये बिजली का प्रयोग करते हैं उन पर बड़ा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ने वाला है। इसके अतिरिक्त आपका यह एक्साइज का विभाग वैसे ही बदनाम है। आपका तम्बाकू का विभाग भी काफी बदनाम है और मुझे आशंका है कि खंडसारी पर जो ड्यूटी आप लगा रहे हैं उससे आप उनको भ्रष्टाचार करने की और प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और वह इसमें भी भ्रष्टाचार करने से बाज नहीं आयेंगे। आपके हाथ में कुछ नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं दावे के साथ यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि आप टैक्सों और ड्यूटी आदि की वसूली के लिए दुनिया भर का टीमटाम रखते हैं और स्टाफ आदि पर काफी रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन जितनी वसूली आपको उस रूप में मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है और आपके पल्ले जितना पड़ना चाहिये नहीं पड़ता है।

फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी ने खंडसारी के ऊपर जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें यह भी सिफारिश की है कि उत्पादन कर न लगाकर एक बैल पर २०० रुपया की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाय और एक कोल्हर पर ५०० रुपये की लाइसेंस फीस लगाई जाय। ठीक है और मैं यह मान सकता हूं कि आप यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी उनसे वसूल करें लेकिन साथ ही आपको उन छोटी खंडसारी इंडस्ट्रीज को सहूलियत और प्रोत्साहन भी तो देना चाहिये ताकि वे ठप्प न हो जाय। ऐसा तो न हो कि एक आदमी जो कि बोझ के मारे लड़खड़ा कर चल रहा है और उसके सिर पर ४, ५ गठरियां रक्खी हुई हैं तो आप उसको रिलीफ देने और उसको गिरने से बचाने के लिए ऊपर से एक छोटी सी ही गठरी उतार लें। इस तरह तो उसके बोझ में कोई खास कमी होने वाली नहीं है। ठीक यही बात मुझे खंडसारी उद्योग को सरकार द्वारा दी गई राहत और सुविधाओं के बारे में कहनी है। आपने इस इंडस्ट्री को छोटी मोटी जो सहूलियतें दी भी हैं वे मुझे काफी नजर नहीं आती और चूंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि यह खंडसारी उद्योग जिसमें कि हमारे हजारों गरीब किसान और मिल मजदूर के लोग लगे हुए हैं वे बेकार न हो जाय, मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है:

Page 15,—

(ii) sub-item (2) of Item No. 8. the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the khandsari sugar in the manufacture of which power is used at the stage of centrifuging only and does not exceed 10 B H P. shall be exempt from excise duty"

हालांकि मेरा यह संशोधन आउट आफ आर्डर करार दे दिया गया है और माना नहीं गया है लेकिन फिर भी मैं उसके पीछे जो भावना और मंतव्य है उससे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को परिचित करा देना चाहता हूं। अगर सरकार और मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि इस देश में खंडसारी का उद्योग पनपे और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे इस देश में जारी रहें तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि आप दस हार्स पावर तक यह सारी एक्साइज ड्यूटी खंडसारी पर से हटा लें। लेकिन दस हार्स पावर तक ऐसा करना सम्भव न हो तो ५ हार्स पावर तक और अगर उतने पर भी मुमकिन न हो तो कम से कम ३ हार्स पावर तक तो अवश्य ही यह ड्यूटी की छूट देने की घोषणा कर दें। यह आवाज जो मैं इस सदन में इस समय उठा रहा हूं वह जैसा कि हमारे सीधे हाथ पर बैठे हुए भाई कहा करते हैं कि ऐसा हम लोग वोट हासिल करने के लिए कहते हैं, मैं उन्हें यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और ऐसा हम वोट हासिल करने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं बल्कि यह आवाज इसलिए उठाते हैं कि

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

इन छोटे-छोटे धधों में हमारे देश के हजारो किसान और मिडिल क्लास के लोग लगे हुए है और उनकी पहली ही आर्थिक अवस्था शोचनीय है और उनकी कमर झुकी हुई है और इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कही उन पर इतना अधिक बोझ हम और न डाल दें कि वे बिलकुल गिर जाय और उनकी कमर की हड्डी ही टूट जाय। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि छोटी-छोटी खडसारी इडस्ट्रीज पर से यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटा ली जाय।

मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मत्री महोदय मेरे सशोधन के मतव्य पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देंगे और हजारो किसानो और मिडिल क्लास के लोगो को जो कि इस खडसारी उद्योग में लगे हुए है उनको इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी को हटा कर राहत पहुचायेंगे और इस काबिल बनायेंगे कि वे अपना काम जारी रख सकें।

हमारी सरकार देश में बडे-बडे डैम बना रही है, बडे-बड़े कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे है और सरकार लाखो रुपये उन पर खर्च कर रही है। मैं वित्त मत्री महोदय से इसकी तो कोई शिकायत नही करता कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ इस विषय में कुछ सौतेले बेटे का सा व्यवहार किया गया है लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूगा कि यह छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धधे जिस तरह पनपने चाहियें थे, नही पनप रहे हैं। मैं मत्री महोदय को और सरकार को बडी विनम्रता के साथ आगाह कर देना चाहता हू कि अगर उस उत्पादन कर को खडसारी पर इसी तरह चलने दिया गया तो यह देश के लिए बडी खतरनाक साबित होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ में अपना आसन ग्रहण करते हुए पुन मत्री महोदय से यह अपील करता हूं कि वे मेरे सशोधन के मतव्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए खडसारी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसको पूरी १६ आने छूट देने की कोशिश करेंगे। तभी कहीं यह कुटीर उद्योग जीवित रह सकेगा।

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I have spoken on khandsari at length before and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by repeating those arguments again and again. I am very sorry that, giving consideration to all the amendments, I am not able to accept any one of them. Therefore, I oppose them.

Mr Speaker: Does any hon Member want to put any specific amendment to the vote?

Now, I will put all the amendments together

The amendment Nos. 17, 36, 45, 47, 55, 18, 19, 49 *and* 20 *were put and negatived*

Mr Speaker. I think there are no Government amendments to clause 30 There are no amendments to clause 31 I will put clauses 30 and 31 together

The question is

"Clauses 30 and 31 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 30 *and* 31 *were added to the Bill.*

The First Schedule

Mr Speaker: Has the hon Minister got any amendments to the First Schedule?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have got some amendments

Mr. Speaker: I think they are out of order. Items 21, and 56 to 62 are out of order I think the hon Member's amendments come among these.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would like to know the grounds on

which they are out of order because such amendments have been moved in the House before.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will see article 274(1).

12 hrs.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The object is that the tax may be lessened and any amendment which asks for lessening a tax is not out of order. The amendments are not for enhancing any tax

Shri Morarji Desai: Variation also requires sanction of the President; that would lessen the share of the tax.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That would mean that whatever is given in the Finance Bill must either be accepted or rejected.

Mr. Speaker: With respect to article 117(1) a recommendation is not necessary. Under article 274(1), there is no such exemption. Article 117(1) says:

> "A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

That is with respect to money bills, taxation, etc. It goes further:

> "Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax."

But article 274(1) says:

> "No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested.... shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President."

There is no such proviso here.

Shri Morarji Desai: The surcharge is shared and it is distributed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That refers to taxation in which States are interested. But I am moving an amendment to this surcharge which is for the Union. The surcharge on income-tax is meant only for the purpose of the Union and not for the States.

On page 18 of the Bill it says:

> "A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of....."

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It is said that it is for purposes of the Union. But is it to be distributed?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It may ultimately be distributed. But this is a tax for the purpose of the Union. Even in the income-tax is not the Union interested. A part of it may go to the States but the Union is also interested.

Mr. Speaker: How does the hon Minister justify this?

Shri Morarji Desai: I believe that some share has to be given to the State from the surcharge.

I find, Sir, that sucharge is not shared. It is only for the Union.

Mr. Speaker: All right I will allow the amendments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 17,—

> (i) in line 14, column 2, add at the end—
>
> "per every branch and if there are more than one minor coparcener in the family the total income shall be increased with the amount of three hundred rupees per minor in each branch." (56)

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

(ii) in line 16, column 3, *add* at the end—

"per every branch and if there are more than one minor coparcener in the family the total income shall be increased with the amount of three hundred rupees per minor in each branch."

Page 18,—

after line 22, *insert*—

"(ia) Rs. 9,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which at the end of the financial year satisfied each of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at-least three members or more entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; and (57)

(b) that it has at-least three members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from any other living member of the family;"

Page 19,—

after line 34, *insert*—

"(ia) Rs. 22,500 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies at the end of the financial year each of the folowing conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at-least three members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; and

(b) that it has at-least three members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;" (58)

Page 20,—

after line 37, *add*—

"Provided that in the case of the Hindu undivided family, the rates shall be as follows:—

(1) On the first Rs. 40,000 of total income, if there are two coparceners	Nil.
(2) On the first Rs. 60,000 of total income, if there are three or more coparceners .	Nil.
(3) On the next Rs. 5000 of total income .	5% divided by the number of Coparceners.
(4) On the next Rs. 5000 of total income .	15% divided by the number of coparceners.
(5) On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	20% divided by the number of coparceners.
(6) On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	30% divided by the number of coparceners.
(7) On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	35% divided by the number of Coparceners.
(8) On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income . .	40% divided by the number of coparceners.
(9) On the balance of total income	45% divided by the number of coparceners. (61)

Sir you took the Chair only just now. Before that I pleaded with the hon. Minister and he has been pleased to say that he will appoint some committee. In regard to the broad question of Hindu joint family I am not going to trouble the hon. Finance

Minister at this stage, but consistent with what he has done already in regard to income-tax and other things. I want to draw his attention to the fact that Government has already accepted, so far as the Hindu joint family is concerned, that double the minimum will be the minimum taxable for a Hindu joint family if there are more than one member Sir, before Shri T. T. Krishnamachari brushed aside all the concessions, the Taxation Enquiry Committee and the Investigation Commission had both opined that so far as the Hindu joint family is concerned three times the minimum amount for an individual will be regarded as the minimum for the joint family if the joint family consists of three members or more

Mr Speaker: If the hon Member feels weakness I have no objection to his speaking from his seat.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Very kind of you, Sir, but I will keep on standing because I can bear this now.

I was submitting, Sir, that if the previous Finance Minister had given any reason whatsoever as to why he took away this concession, I would not have troubled the hon Finance Minister here He said that the only consideration was that it brought money. The present Finance Minister told us, and he means it I know it for a fact, that if equity does not require it he will not charge it, but if equity considerations are there and mere money considerations are excluded all these amendments should be accepted But I know it that if on the basis of equity these persons are not to be charged the hon Finance Minister is not going to do it I am submitting that according to the finding of the Investigation Commission which consisted of very eminent lawyers and others, when a family consists of more than two persons three times the limit should be for the Hindu joint family. This was adhered to and acted upon for years together until by a stroke of the pen Shri T T. Krishnamachari without giving any reason except that it brought money, took away that concession. I do not think the present Finance Minister upholds that act of Shri T T. Krishnamachari

There is absolutely no reason why this concession should not be given to the Hindu joint family Unless there are two members, there cannot be a joint family There is no point in making it double the limit Even if there are three or four members—actually there are more—even then there is no concession, but at least there is equity If there are three persons in a joint family, the only advantage they get is that they are taxed like all others There is no special advantage That is why my amendment says that where there are three members or more the limit may be Rs 9000 and not Rs 3000

If the Government accepts the theory even in regard to two persons about income tax, what is the logic what is the principle that in regard to super-tax they do not accept this principle? The hon Minister may be pleased to find in the report of the Investigation Commission that in regard to super-tax also the same principle should apply as in the income tax Previously it was Rs 75,000 as minimum limit for a Hindu undivided family whereas for an individual it was only Rs 50,000 That was in 1928-29 Subsequently in regard to supertax the individual and the Hindu joint family were approximated Therefore, my humble submission is that so far as the Hindu joint family is concerned, after all, you know that there is the principle of Euclid the while is greater than the part In a Hindu joint family, there may be 10 families, with husband and wife and children What do we find here? The individual family of husband and wife, and the joint family consisting of many branches and families and of married people, and all of them are treated on the same basis. If there is one child in a family "all right, he gets the advantage of Rs. 300" If the husband and wife with one child are there, they get the advantage of Rs 300 But they do not know that, say, in 10 branches, every family may be producing 10 children one in each branch. After all, if there are ten

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

pairs of married people, consisting of husband and wife, the same amount cannot be sufficient for the joint family as there are ten children. Therefore, I am submitting that as many minor children as there are, each should get a reduction at least Rs. 300 on the basis of an individual. On these bases alone I think these amendments must be accepted.

So far as amendments 58 and 62 are concerned, I am not moving them, because, as a matter of fact, they embody my suggestion for future action which will come only when the Minister would agree after he sees the report of the Committee or Commission which he proposes to appoint. After that he may consider them. So far as his own Bill goes, logically and on principle, these concessions should be given to the Hindu joint family which were wrested from it without any reason or rhyme by the previous Finance Minister on grounds or revenue alone. I, therefore, think that on the principle of equity, the hon. Minister will agree with me and accept these amendments.

Shri Morarji Desai: The question of equi y is a very difficult one to decide in thi3 case. If there are ten members, then it ought to be ten times. But we have done the minimum, and that is what was done last time. I do not think that it should be changed now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The minimum is not changed. That is my complaint. You give the minimum according to the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and the Investigation Commission Even that has been taken away. That is wrong.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have not agreed with everything that the Taxation Enquiry Commission as suggested. It cannot be taken *verbatim* or as a bible. We have got to take to it as we find it all right, that is, consistently with our views. That is why it was taken last time. Now, it has remained like this. I do not think I can go into it again and accept those amendments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The thing supported by me was in vogue for many years before the last year.

Amendment Nos. 56, 57 59 and 61 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: He had no opportunity to speak earlier?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी १८ अप्रैल को प्रकाशित हुई और हाउस के टेबल पर रखी गई। उसमें से चार पांच वाक्य मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

"It will take more than 20 years to attain even the conservative objectives of acquiring two million tons of shipping within which time the rise in the demand for

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

shipping itself will far outstrip the volume of tonnage that might be acquired."

१९४७ में पास ने. ....

Mr. Speaker: I had suggested that whichever hon. Member could not get an opportunity to speak during the first reading, could find some excuse to speak on some clause during the second reading. But at the third reading stage, we have only to confine ourselves to the Bill as a whole or the amendments that have been carried, and not to refer to amendments that have not been carried, generally going to extraneous matters, from A to Z. I am afraid he has to reserve his comments for some other occasion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He has been sitting in the House all these days and he has not had a chance.

Mr. Speaker: He can have some other opportunity.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Finance Bill is before the House and I am sure it will be passed because the hon. Finance Minister is steering it through. But I am only surprised that after all the Members have spoken on the amendments on clause 30, the Finance Minister did not think it necessary to give some reasons. He could have taken some time and persuaded us. It is not a question of the Opposition Members alone; various Members have spoken on the amendments. He said, "I have nothing to say; I am not accepting the amendments" This is the attitude of the Finance Minister in replying to the sugges ions or criticisms made by hon. Members.

All kinds of taxes direct and indirect—are being put and passed by the House. But it is found every time that the tax-collecting machinery is so week that all the expectations put forward before the House in regard to revenue collection are always belive. I am not speaking of the evasion of taxes, but of out of Rs. 247·68 crores of taxes outstanding, only Rs. 22·9 crores will be collected during 1958-59; Rs. 35·27 crores are expected to be collected during 1959-60. Rs. 57·39 crores are estimated as bad money. When Rs. 247·68 crores are outstanding, new taxes are being put. If this is the machinery through which we are going to collect the taxes and the collection is going to be only Rs. 22 crores or Rs. 33 crores, I do not know how the expectations placed before the House and the country are going to be fulfilled. I am only pointing out how the taxes are not collected.

Under section 18(2) of the Indian Income-tax Act,

> "Salary paid outside the taxable territories would be chargeable to Indian Income-tax if it is earned in the taxable territories (including Indian territorial waters). The salary earned in the taxable territories is to be computed in proportion to the period of service spent in Indian ports and Indian Territorial Waters."

But this amount has not been collected. An effort was made in Calcutta; it has come in the Press also:

> "Mr Thor Talefson, a member of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, United States of America, addressed a letter to the Ministry of Home Affairs stating that the Income-tax Authorities at Calcutta required the American Shipping concerns to deduct and pay taxes from the salaries received by the 'floating staff' employed by them on a proportionate basis, the proportion being determined with reference to the actual number of days for which the ship was employed in the Indian waters."

This is how efforts are being made. My information is that for about last ten years, no amount has been collected. This is the tax-collecting machinery we have got. Apart from the tax evasion, I am only talking of the estimated amount which the department itself has estimated and which the department has not collec-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

ted due to pressure from various quarters. The Finance Bill is now being passed. Still it is their expectation that the revenue will go up. In the end I will only say that the lapses in the department and lacuna in the law should be plugged and the tax collecting machinery should be tightened up so that whatever taxes are imposed are being collected and there are no loopholes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sorry my hon friend should have thought that I did not care to convince them about my views. I said at that time that I have already spoken at length about this twice and I gave full reasons for the concessions made and for not adopting the others. After that, I thought I will not take the time of the hon. House by repeating the same arguments again. That is why I said this. It also shows that the hon. Members would not budge an inch and would stick to their own views in spite of what I said and they won't consider me clever. I consider them more clever in this matter. Therefore, it was more a tribute to them rather than any slighting of their views.

The other matter which was referred to is under consideration. It is not that it is not under consideration. But I cannot say until the matter is fully considered as to what we can do and what we cannot do. I cannot give a definite answer in this matter now. But let me assure the hon. Members that it is under consideration. And we are trying to perfect the staff more and more and their execution better and better. At the same time, I must say that the staff is doing well by all ordinary standards, but not by extraordinary standards. We should like to make it more perfect even by extraordinary standards But that constantly kept in view by this Government.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18·23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on April 23, 1959/ Vaisakha 3, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 22, 1959/Vaisakha 2, 1881 (Saka)]

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3389.	Accommodation for Central Government Offices in Delhi	12777—78
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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
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3396.	Small Scale Industries in Bombay	12782
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3404.	Sixteen-spindle amber charkha	12786
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3414.	Prime Minister's visit to Russia	12792
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3416.	Industries Service Institute and Extension Centres in Punjab	12793
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3419.	Watch Repair Training Centre, Indore	12794
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3421.	Anti-Malaria Campaign in Jagdalpur Town	12795–96
3422.	Implementation Committee on Coal Award	12796
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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 12797—12803

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Hem Barua and Naushir Bharuch regarding the recent air space violations by Pakistan aircrafts.

OBITUARY REFERENCE . 12804

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Master Nand Lal who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter Members stood in selence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 12804–05

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A Copy of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on official Language.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S R. 393/R-Amdt. XXXI dated the 4th April, 1959 under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(3) A copy of the Report of the First Indian Productivity Team on Productivity in Industries of U.S.A., West Germany and United Kingdom.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 12805

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 20th April, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed to the amendments made by Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1959 in the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill 1958.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED 12806

Forty-third Report was presented

COLUMNS

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 12806

Fifty-first Report was Presented.

BILL PASSED . . . 12806—77 12878—12970

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance Bill, 1959 concluded, and the motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1959/ VAISAKHA 3, 1881 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, and consideration of the motion to refer the arms Bill to Joint Committee.